The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,815. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
" " including postage ... " 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town..... " 28 0
" " including postage ... " 38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town... " 16 0
" " including postage..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... " 6 0
" " including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash..... " 0 4
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under.....Rs. 4 0
Repetition ..... " 2 0
First insertion, each line..... " 0 6
Second insertion ..... " 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions..... " 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each..... " 1 0
Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WADDINGTON—[illegible] Captain T. Waddington, [illegible] daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ROW—VITTERS—At Christ's Church, Byculla, by the Rev. George L. Allen, Chaplain, Alfred Row, 2nd son of the late Dr. Row, of Middlesex, to Annie, the only daughter of John Vitters, Esq.—No cards.

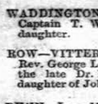
DEATHS.

DUNN—June 11th, at the European General Hospital, of cholera, John Dunn, seaman ship *Tweed*, aged 45 years.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

To sail before the departure of next Mail.



THE fine fast sailing British Ship WINTERTHUR, 687 Tons register, W. H. SEWARD, Commander, having nearly her Cargo engaged, will sail positively as above. For Freight or Passage apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents of the Owners and Captain of the Ship *Winterthur*.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain HEPBURN, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.

Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

SHIP FOR SALE.

THE Oldenburg Bark "JOHANNA," of about 469 Tons, well found in Sails, Stores, Rigging, &c., and fit for immediate service. Apply to H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents to the Owners and Captain of the Bark *Johanna*.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship CARISBROOK, 1,776 Tons, and 400 H. P., Captain G. A. GRAINGER, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 14th June, at 9 A.M. from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

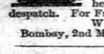
Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the ship on the 11th instant.

ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 4th June, 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in the Office by noon of Saturday the 11th instant. Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain HAMLIN, will be despatched on the 15th June, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching, weather permitting, at Carwar, Cochin, or Narrakel, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

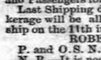
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on 24th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 250 H.P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers on 13th instant at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

The COMORIN, Captain TAUNTON, will be despatched twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given to Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Defiance*, from London, that the ship is being greatly delayed for want of Boats, and that on and after to-morrow 10th instant, the Captain will be obliged to land the Cargo at the expense and risk of Consignees at such Bunders as may be found most convenient. Owing to the crowded state of the Custom House wharves and sheds Cargo landed there at present incurs very great risk of damages, and the fact the attention of Consignees is particularly requested.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Bombay, 10th June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Hoop and Nail Rod Iron, shipped by Newby, Carson and Co., marked N, per ship the *Carribean*, are requested to take immediate delivery order, and send off Boats at once for them. EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 9th June 1864. Agents *Carribean*.

SHIP "ANNE ROYDEN."—Consignees of Cargo from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods, failing which, they will be landed at the risk and expense of the proprietors, and Captain AFFLECK will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co., Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER "EARL DALHOUSIE."—Several Consignees having failed to send Boats for their Cargo in consequence of which the discharge of the Vessel is much delayed, it is hereby notified that all Goods for which Boats are not alongside to take delivery as they come to hand, will be landed by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the concerned, and will be held as security for the payment of all costs so incurred.

Captain CAMPBELL will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

H. HUSCHKE & Co.,

Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Earl Dalhousie*.

4th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Caribbean*, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain ROBINSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package damaged by rain or otherwise after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Agents for the *Caribbean*.

Bombay, 4th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *French Empire*, from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once for their Goods, as they come to hand; failing which the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain CLARK will not be responsible for the condition of any Cargo damaged by *rain* or otherwise.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 6th June 1864. Agents for the *French Empire*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Astronomer*, Captain HOMAS, from Calcutta, are requested to send off B ats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk, expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain THOMAS will not be responsible for the condition of any package damaged by rain or otherwise after it leaves the Ship's deck.

ROPER, PRICE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *India*, W. STEWART, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain STEWART will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners of the *India*.

Bombay, 6th June 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Western Empire*, WOODSWORTH, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their goods, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk. Captain WOODSWORTH will not hold himself responsible for the condition of any Package after having once left the Deck.

LAWRENCE & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners *Western Empire*.

NOTICES.

WANTED.—A thoroughly competent BOOKKEEPER. Address with references and qualifications "S," at this Office.

MR. WASHINGTON IRVING is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

Bombay, 1st June 1864. STEWART & Co.

A CARD.—MR. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer. Architect and Surveyor. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICE.—MR. PIERRE PAGLIANO has been admitted my partner from the 15th instant, and our business will be carried on in future as Merchants and Commission Agents under the style of PAGLIANO & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1864. ALBERT VINAY.

N. B.—All applications, concerning Messrs G. W. WHEATLEY & Co.'s Overland Agency, should be addressed to the new Firm.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day removed from No. 5, Forbes Street, to No. 10, Hummum Street.

26th May 1864. PAGLIANO & Co.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to ROMANJEE RUSTOMJEE, Warroo Bunder.

[illegible] BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,) Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,) Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,) Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરિએન્ટએલ શીપઓનીંગ એસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

ધી ઓરિયંટલ શિપઓનીંગ અસોસિએશન લિમાટેડ.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Association's Office—No. 31, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Deeds. Holders, not being Natives, are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.

J. MORRISON, Agent.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 7th June 1864.

BOMBAY WOOL Co. (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders of this Company, that the Second Call of Rs. 200 per Share will be payable at the Office of the Commercial Bank of India on or before MONDAY the 13th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ROPER, PRICE & Co.,

Bombay, 19th May 1864. Secretaries & Treasurers.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY the 13th instant, Trains will run from Bombay to Poona as under viz:

9 A. M., and 2-15 P. M., over the Bhore Ghaut Incline and 8-45 P. M., via Campoolee and by Palkee to Khandalla.

From Poona to Bombay at 9-30 A. M., and 3 P. M., over the Incline and 9-40 P. M., to Khandalla and over the Ghaut by Palkee.

Special Trains will run from Narel Station for Matheran Passengers, on the 13th and 20th instants, for Bombay leaving at 6-30 A. M.

For Fares and further minor alterations enquire at the stations and see Time Bills at stations.

JOHN BROUGHTON,

General Manager.

General Manager's Office, Bombay, 9th June 1864.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધ્યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાયલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

યુનાઈટેડ મરકનટાયલ કંપની લિમિટેડ.

NOTICE.—A Special General Meeting of the above Company, will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, on MONDAY the 13th June, at 3 P. M., to consider the propriety of altering the Memorandum of Association, which, as it now stands, precludes the Directors from engaging in Discount or other Banking operations.

By order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 4th June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 11th May 1864.

NOTIFICATION.—Notice is hereby given, that, under instructions received from the Government of India, an Officer will be appointed for the purpose of scrutinizing and discharging all Debts contracted by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore since the adjustment of his affairs by Mr. GRANT up to the date of this Notification, and that all Claims on the part of Creditors must be presented and filed in the Office of the Commissioner of Mysore within a period of three months from 1st May 1864.

The conditions prescribed by the Government of India for the adjustment of Claims against His Highness will be made known by the Officer appointed for their investigation, but it is to be distinctly understood that all Creditors who do not file their Claims before the 1st August 1864, will be entirely excluded from participating in the boon now held out, and that no excuses for the non-presentation of Claims within the period prescribed, will, under any circumstances whatever, be admitted.

L. BOWRING, Commissioner.

Mysore Commissioner's Office, Bangalore, 14th April 1864.

NOTIFICATION.—The following Tea Plantations and Factories in Kumaon and the Deyrah Dhoon are offered for sale at the upset prices specified. Tenders will be received by William Jameson, Esquire, Superintendent Botanical Gardens, North Western Provinces, Sharunpore, until 1st October 1864, and the highest offer above the upset price will be accepted.

1st. Hurrishanjah in Kumaon, forty-six miles from the plains, and six miles from Almorah. The Plantations, (including the two small Nurseries, viz., Kupeena and Lutchmaneer in the immediate neighbourhood of Almorah) consists of about one hundred acres of land planted with tea.

There are on the Estate three large slated houses; numerous slated offices; a large slated factory; two large slated godowns; a slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, and the stock and block of the factory are complete for tea operations, and in working order.

2nd. Ayar Toli in Kuttyeor, Kumaon, distant about 80 miles from the plains, and about 40 miles from Almorah.

There are on the Estate a slated house; a slated factory; and a large slated godown; slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, and the stock and block of the factory are complete for tea operations, and in working order.

This Plantation consists of about 1,300 acres of land, of which about 350 acres are planted with tea, two hundred acres of cleared land fitted for tea planting, and the remains are covered with pine, &c. forests, the timber of which is well adapted for making tea chests, &c.

The yield of the two Estates last season was lbs. 14,700 of tea, and 1,100 maunds of seeds.

The yield this season may be estimated at lbs. 17,000 of tea and 1,300 maunds of seeds.

The two Estates will be sold in one lot, in fee simple, free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rs. 2,00,000 (two lacs of rupees.)

A small portion of the Plantation of Ayar Toli, named Bisoolie, belonging to the Temple of Nagnath, will bear an annual rental of Rs. 24 (twenty-four rupees) per annum.

This land is leased in perpetuity from the Temple of Nagnath on this rental.

3rd. Bhurtpore in Kumaon, 10 miles from the plains, 12 miles from the Sanatarium of Nynee Tal, and 30 miles from Almorah.

It is about 1,300 acres in extent, of which about 100 acres are under cultivation with tea. The remainder consists of pine and oak jungle, and barren-rocks.

There are on the Estate a slated house; slated factory; godown; a slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c. The stock and block of the factory are complete, and in full working order. The yield last season was lbs. 2,255 of tea and 135 maunds of seeds. The yield this season may be estimated at lbs. 5,000 of tea, and 250 maunds of seeds. This Estate will be sold in fee simple, free of all demands of Land Revenue at an upset price of Rs. 25,000.

4th. A Lottery in the Deyrah Dhoon, distant two miles to the West of the town of Deyrah. It consists of 430 acres of land, of which about 380 acres are under cultivation with tea, and the remainder adapted for tea cultivation. Through the property a branch of the Beejapore Canal runs.

There are on the Estate three bungalows; an extensive pucka tea factory; two large pucka godowns; a barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete, and in full working order.

The yield of last season was lbs. 16,000 of tea, and 1,400 maunds of seeds. This season the yield may be estimated at lbs. 23,000 of tea, and 1,600 maunds of seeds.

This Estate will be sold in fee simple, free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rs. 2,00,000 (two lacs of Rupees.) The Plantations will be transferred to the purchasers on the 1st November 1864, on or before which date the purchase money must be paid at the General Treasury, Calcutta.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces. R. SIMSON,

Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Province.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમબે બાંડેડ વેરહાઉસ કંપની (લીમીટેડ).

બંબે બ ડેડ વેરહ ઉસ કંપની લિમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No. 8, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY the 16th of June 1864, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending the 31st May 1864. In consequence of which the Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 16th to the 29th June, both inclusive. During which time no transfer will be registered.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, No. 8, Hornby Row, 6th June 1864.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઇસ્ટ ઈન્ડીઆ પ્રેસ કુંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

ઈસ્ટ ઈન્ડિઆ પ્રેસ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

FIRST CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.

THE Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay at the Office of Messrs. ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co., the Call of Rupees (250) two hundred and fifty per Share due 20th June.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

ધી પરીનચ આફ વેલ્સ શીપીંગ કંપનની લીમીટેડ.

ધિ પ્રિન્સ આફ વેલ્સ શિપિંગ કંપની લિમાટેડ

NOTICE.—The Adjourned Special General Meeting of the above Company will be positively held at the Office of the undersigned on FRIDAY next, the 17th instant, at 3 P. M.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th June 1864.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Subscribed Capital £500,000 with power to increase to £2,000,000 (two Crores of Rupees).

Capital called up £125,000.

Head Office, No. 4 Lombard Street, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Francis Boykett, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)

J. A. Russell, Esq. Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)

Thomas Cardwell, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).

Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).

William Mzitland, Esq. (Messrs. McKellop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.

BANKERS.

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.

Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the bank are being organised at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Stenart & Co.)

Robert Hannay Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)

Cowasjee Jehanghir, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2 Rampart Row (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Corporation will shortly be prepared to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on London, and on other places, in India, China and the East Indies Branches and Agencies are in course of being established; also to purchase or collect Bills of Exchange on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain.....3 per cent.

" " 12 " .....5 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement*.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Banks Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 7th June 1864.

SITE FOR HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Site of valuable ground for Hotel purposes on the Esplanade, Bombay, most favourably situated near all the main thoroughfares, with an open, westerly aspect, in the immediate vicinity of the Public Offices, Banks, Commercial establishments, the principal landing place for Passengers by sea, and the Summit of the Railway now Baroda and Great Indian Peninsula Railway trunk lines.

1. A plot of ground measuring about 2 acres on which is to be built a Hotel intended to contain not less than 200 Bed Rooms, will be sold by Public Auction, by the Rampart Removal Committee at their Office, at 12 o'clock noon on the 1st day of August 1864, on a building lease for a term of 99 years from the 1st day of September 1864 at an annual rent of one rupee an acre. At the expiration of the terms the land and buildings to revert and become the property of Government.

2. Plans of the ground may be seen on application to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, or to the Architectural Secretary to the Rampart Removal Committee, Bombay.

3. The highest bidder will have to lodge with the Rampart Removal Committee a deposit of 10 per cent. on the purchase money at the time of auction, the remainder to be paid within thirty-one days from the day of sale, and in default the deposit will be forfeited and the party will lose all right to the land.

4. The parties whose tender may be accepted must submit finished designs and specifications for the Hotel for the approval of the Rampart Removal Committee on or before the 1st of December 1864.

5. The purchaser will be required to sign an agreement, to erect and completely finish to the satisfaction of the lessors' Surveyor, in conformity with the approved Designs and Specifications a Hotel, with all other proper and convenient out buildings before the 1st of November 1867, and to have the buildings covered in by such time as shall fully admit of the Insurance being effected.

6. The agreement will contain clauses binding the lessees to keep the premises in repair and properly drained and to pay all rates and taxes; to use them only for a 1st class Hotel, or to assign or underlet them only for such purposes which in the opinion of the Government of Bombay may be subsidiary thereto; to keep the buildings and fixtures insured in the lessors' name in the sum of Rs. 7,00,000 at least; not to assign or underlet without license and all such other clauses, conditions, covenants and provisos as shall be deemed proper or necessary by the Surveyor appointed by Government.

7. The lessees are not to be at liberty to enquire into the lessor's title.

8. On the completion of the buildings to the satisfaction of the Surveyor, a lease will be granted on the lessee's executing a counterpart thereof, such lease or counterpart and the said agreement to be prepared by the lessors' Solicitor at the lessee's expense. By order,

J. TRUBSHAWE,

Architectural Secy. to the Rampart Removal Committee.

Office of the Rampart Removal Committee, Bombay, 12th May 1864.

FOR SALE.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to

PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, &c., for House Carriage and Out-door just received Overland.

An assortment of Monsoon Boots and Shoes expected by the next Mail.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15.

29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE.—A Bran-new PIANOFORTE, by Collard and Collard, in excellent order, and with all the modern improvements. Apply to CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, Dubashes, Forbes Street, opposite David Sassoon's.

Bombay, 8th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE—

Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.

"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.

Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.

Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.

Fire Brick and Clay.

Steam Indicators, Valves and Cocks.

Bar and Plate Iron.

Boring Apparatus for Foundations &c.

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Borce Bunder, 10th April 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., Magnums at Rs. 1⁰ per dozen in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1853 " 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1850 " 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—

Champagne, in case containing	1	doz. each.	
Moselle,	do.	do.	1 "
Sherry,	do.	do.	3 "
Claret,	do.	do.	2 "
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			1 "

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing		3	doz. each.
Sherry,	do.	do.	3 "
Brandy,	do.	do.	1 "
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1 "
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1 "

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines and Cognac.

CLARET.

		Per dozen.
St. Estéphe Eschenauer Beneke & Co. à	.....	Rs. 12
St. Julien do.	do.	..... " 18
Pauillac do.	do.	..... " 25
Pontet Canet do.	do.	..... " 35

COGNAC.

Old Brandy, Rouyer Aîné & Co.	..... " 18
Champagne, A. Werger & Co.	..... " 26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy	..... " 30
1825 Etiquette Bleue, do.	..... " 50

No. 11 Rampart Row. JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal.....at Rs. 26 per dozen.
" " Pints..... " 14 " "
Old Pale Cognac ..... " 20 " "
Fine very old Do..... " 36 " "
Sauterne ..... " 20 " "

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. Rs.	80 0
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	40 0
Do. " a Crown	30 0
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints.....	21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality.....	39 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.....	36 0
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown.....	30 0
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints.....	16 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.....	36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	33 0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29 0
Do. Golden, Do.	29 0
Do. Green Seal	29 0
Do. Vino Fino	29 0
Do. Red Seal.....	33 0
Do. Landaida, Black Seal	33 0
Claret Light Capsule,...	15 0
Do. Yellow Seal	23 0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17 0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32 0
Port, Black Seal	26 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34 0
Do. Brand a Crown	24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18 0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18 0

N.B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

Black Seal.....	Amontillado.....	per dozen	Rs. 36
Red.....	Pale Dry	"	" 30
Bronze do.	} Good Dinner Wines ...	"	" 24
White do.			
Brown do.	}	"	" 32
Yellow do.			
MAEIRA, very old		"	" 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts		"	" 30
Do. Do. .....Pints		"	" 15
Red Seal	Quarts	"	" 24
Do. Do.	Pints	"	" 13
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux		"	" 34
Do. Leoville		"	" 28
St. Julien		"	" 22
Medoc		"	" 16
Do. .....Pints		"	" 9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's		"	" 45
Do. Do. Do. .....Pints		"	" 25
Do. Do. Do. Cumliffs		"	" 45
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints		"	" 24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s		"	" 41
Do. Do. Do. .....Pints		"	" 24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's Quarts		"	" 40
Do. Do. Do. .....Pints		"	" 24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard } Moselle { and Jordan } ..		"	" 39
HOCK.....	}	"	" 20
MOSELLE.....	Pints		
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts		"	" 21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints		"	" 12
CURAÇOA		"	" 42
MARASCHINO		"	" 42
CHERRY BRANDY .....Pints		"	" 18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30		"	"
RUM .....Fine old Jamaica...		"	" 20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co....		"	" 21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints		"	" 12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles		"	" 24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY.....		"	" 21
ORANGE			
BITTERS..in Stopped Bottles Quarts		"	" 18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints		"	" 10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints		"	" 14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints		"	" 11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts		"	" 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Base's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Guesse's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to

17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office.—Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, and now occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.

LEGGATT & Co.

GODOWNS TO LET.—In Forbes' Street, Fort, and near the Musjid B

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—A Clerk who understands Book-keeping and writes a good hand. Address, stating salary expected, to *Alpha*, office of this paper.

NOTICE.—Consignee of Cargo of Coals of the ship *Saraswat*, from Liverpool, shipped by Dadabhoy Nowrojee & Co., is requested to send off Boats without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.
DADY SORABJEE & Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that from this date and until further notice, the Bank of Bombay will receive Fixed Deposits of sums not under Rs. (1,000) one thousand, and not exceeding Rs. (50,000) fifty thousand, allowing interest thereon as under:—

On sums fixed for 3 months 3 per cent.
Do. " 6 do. 5 do.
Do. " 12 do. 6 do.

On sums deposited for 12 months interest will be paid half yearly.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th June 1864.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—An Extraordinary General Meeting of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, No. 7, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June, 1864, at 4 o'clock P.M., when the following Resolution, passed at a Special General Meeting of the Company on the 27th May 1864, will be submitted for confirmation in the terms of Section XXXIX. Part I. of the Legislative Act No. XIX. of 1857:—

"That the Capital of the Company be increased from thirteen lacs of Rupees (13,00,000) to twenty-six lacs of Rupees (26,00,000) by the creation of five hundred and twenty new Shares of two thousand five hundred Rupees (2,500) each, to be allotted as the Directors may deem best."
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
7, Rampart Row, 13th June 1864. Managers.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10 ALDGATE, LONDON, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.
Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING Co. (LIMITED.)

धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपिंग कंपनी लिमिटेड
धी परीनय आर वेलस शीपींग कमपनी
(श्रीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 500 per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., on or before the 30th June 1864, and that interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid by that date, and that the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 9th June 1864.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

Overland Mail and Thacker's Overland News, May 1 and 18	Rs.	1 8
Home News, May 18	"	0 8
Illustrated London News, May 14	"	1 4
United Service Gazette, May 7 and 14	"	1 4
Army and Navy Gazette, May 7 and 14	"	1 4
The Tablet, May 7 and 14	"	1 4
Medical Times and Gazette, May 7 and 14	"	1 4
Illustrated London News, May 7 and 14	"	1 4
The Queen, May 7 and 14	"	1 4
Weekly Times, May 7 and 15	"	0 12
Reynolds's News, May 8 and 15	"	0 12
Lloyd's Weekly News, May 8 and 15	"	0 12
Photographic News, May 6 and 13	"	0 8
Penny Illustrated Paper, May 7 and 14	"	0 8
Weekly News, May 7 and 14	"	0 8
Illustrated Times, May 7 and 14	"	0 9

24, Medow-Street. CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

75 RUPEES REWARD.—I have lost in Meadow Street on SATURDAY last, a Certificate of five shares in the Bank of India which stands in the name of Nusserwanjee Byramjee Maneckjee. Any one bringing the same to me will do so at his own risk. Whoever brings the above mentioned Certificate and Allotment Paper to the *Jame-Jamshed* Printing Office will receive the above reward.
NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE MANECKJEE LLA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the Bank held under Section XL. of Act X. of 1863 on THURSDAY, the 9th June 1864 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Present.—S. D. Birch, Esq., President, in the Chair; H. E. Jacomb, Esq.; Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq.; Hon'ble Walter R. Cassels; Hon'ble Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, Esq.; Ardaseer Cursetjee, Esq.; Ardaseer Bomanjee, Esq.; Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq.; Jehanghier Hormusjee Chenoy, Esq.; Cursetjee Hormusjee Cheney, Esq.; Dadabhoy Bamanjee Karkaria, Esq.; F. F. Liddiards, Esq.; George Inverarity, Esq.; R. Mellwraith, Esq.; Brigadier Genl. Tapp, C.B.; Tappidass Varidass, Esq.; Col. Trevor, R. E.; Thomas Jones, Esq.; H. A. Maugies, Esq.; Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Esq.

The Secretary having read the requisition and notice as published in the *Government Gazette* and Newspapers calling the Meeting, also the Sections of the Bank Charter under which it was convened,

The Chairman then addressed the Meeting in the following terms:—

Before we proceed to business, it may be as well that I should mention that this Meeting has been called in no spirit of opposition to the Directors, but had its origin in a suggestion made by myself. One of the Members of the Board brought under discussion the proposition which forms the subject matter for consideration this morning. The majority of the Board, whilst concurring generally with him in the necessity for a further increase to the Capital, were not however prepared to bring the question forward at once. They did not think it expedient to recommend it to the Shareholders at the call, already made, had been disposed of. It was urged by their colleague that the subject had been pressed upon his notice by several influential members of the Proprietary Body, and it was then pointed out to him that such being the case, the Shareholders would relieve the Directors of all responsibility and strengthen their position with those resident in England if the course of procedure which has been adopted were carried out.

After this the Hon'ble W. R. Cassels rose and said:—

At the General Meeting at which it was proposed that we should increase the Capital of the Bank, I stated my own opinion that it should at once be doubled, but as we were then in the height of the monetary pressure, and as we had power at any time further to increase the amount, I confined myself at that time for the sake of caution to proposing that one new Share should be issued for two old ones. Subsequent consideration and examination have strengthened my conviction that the Capital should at once be raised to the full limit of the Charter, and I shall now propose that this be done. The Bank of Bengal, with a business no larger than our own, has wisely resolved to double its capital, and I hope that you will not hesitate to follow its example. The whole of the paid-up Capital of the Bank of Bombay is absorbed by its present Branches. I think that I do not exaggerate when I state that these Branches require at least a Crore of Rupees, and more Branches are urgently wanted in other parts of the country. Now, although it may be very pleasant to trade with other people's money, it is necessary that we should have a fair stake of our own, and it is clear that if we do not increase our Capital, either the Branches or the head office must be penniless, as we have not money enough for both.

I assert, with very little fear of contradiction, that absolute want of Capital has paralysed the Bank of Bombay during the last few years, and prevented its taking that position in this Presidency which it ought to have occupied. Instead of being able to accommodate the public in times of difficulty, the Bank has been obliged virtually to suspend its operations precisely at those times when it would have been most profitable to the Bank, and most advantageous to the Public to have granted assistance. You are aware from a correspondence recently published that during the financial pressure the balance of the Bank was actually reduced below ten Lakhs of Rupees.

Now the question is—Shall the Bank of Bombay take its legitimate position as a great Discount Bank, making large dividends for its shareholders, and gradually extending throughout this Presidency the benefits of an enlightened system of finance? Or must it decline business, and sink into insignificance from want of Capital? New Banks are every where springing up to do the business which we cannot do, but have not been able to perform, from want of means. All neighbouring establishments are increasing their capital for the same purpose, and I believe that we are yet in the mere infancy of banking in India. The vast business hitherto monopolised by the shroffs and sowcars will, I think ere long fall into the hands of large banking establishments, and there is a rich and inexhaustible mine to be worked. Do not let us leave this to other and more energetic Banks, but let us increase our capital to the requisite extent, and keep pace with the commercial requirements of the times. I am confident that, by increasing our capital, we shall increase our dividends, and I therefore propose that the Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of the proprietors held on the 27th March last to be rescinded, and that it is now resolved to issue one new Share for each old share in lieu of one for every two as formerly resolved, making the paid-up Capital of the Bank Rs. 2,60,00,000.

The Resolution was seconded by Ardaseer Bomanjee, Esq., and carried.

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that in accordance with the powers vested in the Directors by Section V. of Act X. of 1863, it has been determined to raise the Capital by issuing new Shares in the following manner:—

1st. That one Share be allotted and offered to each Proprietor at par for every old Share which he may hold on the 1st of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, such new Shares to be issued as is even after stated.

2nd. That the amount of the new Shares shall be paid by instalments as under—

Rs. 300 on or before the 1st of October 1864.
" 300 " " 1st of November 1864.
" 400 " " 1st of December 1864.

3rd. That upon all instalments paid up on account of the new Shares from the first of October to the thirty-first of December, interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of payment will be allowed.

4th. That any Proprietor failing to pay the several instalments within fifteen days of the due date respectively shall be charged interest thereon at twelve per cent. per annum from the due date until payment.

5th. That if all the instalments together with any interest which may be due on the same respectively shall not be paid on or before the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four it will be in the discretion of the Directors to cancel the allotment and to forfeit any instalment or instalments which may have been paid in respect thereof and thereupon to realize or dispose of the share as they may think fit.

6th. That when and as soon as all the instalments of each new Share (with any interest due in respect thereof) shall have been paid, the Directors will issue to the Proprietors the new Share in exchange for the receipts for the instalments.

7th. That the holders of the new Shares shall be entitled to Dividend from the 1st of January 1865.

8th. That all new Shares the allotments of which shall be cancelled shall be disposed of for the benefit of the Bank at the discretion of the Directors.

It was then proposed by George Inverarity, Esq., seconded by Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Esq., and carried unanimously—That the course of action determined on by the Directors be approved by this Meeting.

Proposed by R. Mellwraith, Esq., seconded by Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq., and carried—That a copy of these proceedings be sent to each Shareholder, and that they be advertised.

Proposed by Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq., seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Cassels, and carried unanimously—That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair.

The meeting then dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

In-door Games for the rains, just received per *Gertrude*.
Chessmen, English pattern, per set. Rs. 6, 8, 11, 13-8.
Do. Edinburgh pattern, do. Rs. 9-8, 12-8, 15.
Do. Genuine Staunton's in Mahogany case with lock and key, 2 sizes. Rs. 25 to 35.
In stain qto Chess Board, an ingenious arrangement by which the men may be fixed in position, the board folded and put away till the game be resumed. Price with case, Rs. 2-8 to 35.
B. C. D. Chess Board, combining chess, backgammon, drafts and board in roll case. Rs. 9.
Doyle & Co.'s Chess, Drafts & Board for the people, in case 3 sizes. Rs. 1-8, 2, 3.
Chess Boards, flat leather with red and white, or black and white squares. Rs. 3-8, 5-3, 1.
Backgammon Tables and Men. Rs. 6-8, 10.
Germ or Dactyl, an amusing game for 2 persons, played with glass balls on a mahogany board; it is a game of skill and capable of much variation. Rs. 7.
The game of Squails, a new round game played on an oval table by any number of players affording capital fun and amusement. Rs. 9.
Amusements in Colour, a nice game for a child, thoroughly amusing, at the same time bringing into cultivation the organs of form, combination, and design. Rs. 3.
Rotory Gammon, a capital game for 4 players combining chance with skill easily acquired and highly interesting. Rs. 16.
The Arena, a new game of tact for any number of players, combining chance with skill without the use of dice. Rs. 12-8.
The Whitworth Gun: this amusing game is played with a model of the Whitworth Gun, which by a simple and ingenious application of the pneumatics is made to project arrows to a considerable distance, a target accompanies it, the whole fitting into a neat box. Rs. 12-8.
The Drawing Room Quoit, played precisely in the same way as the ordinary quoit, but being constructed of India Rubber, can be played in doors without danger, a set of 6 in box. Rs. 4-8.
Pope Joan Board. Rs. 7
Dominoes Double Nines. Rs. 9.
The same, Double Six. Rs. 8.
Playing Cards, best Moguls and Club Cards, per Pack Rs. 1-8, 1-12 and 2.
Also Croquet, Singlesticks, Foils, Boxing Gloves, Cricket Gear, and other out-door games.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Carnatic* will be closed on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer *Comoria*, will be closed TO-DAY at 8 A.M. precisely.

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Monday, 20th..... 3h. 45m. A.M.
Last Quarter, Monday, 26th..... 7h. 6m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Mon.	13	Twilight ends at Sh.	5 23	6 36	4 53	5 25	
Tues.	14	Jupiter rises 3.56.	5 23	6 37	5 56	6 26	
Wed.	15	Jupiter sets at 3.10.	5 24	6 37	6 57	7 28	
Thur	16	Saturn rises 1h. 6m.	5 24	6 37	7 59	8 26	
Fri.	17	St. Alban, M.	5 24	6 37	8 51	9 16	
Sat.	18	Daybreak 3h. a. m.	5 24	6 38	9 40	10 3	
Sun.	19	1st Sunday after Trinity.	5 24	6 38	10 25	10 48	

16th June 1864, 1st Sun. after Trinity.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	June 3	KURRACHEE	June 7
AGRA	June 4	LAHORE	June 1
ALLAHABAD	June 4	LONDON	May 18
AUSTRALIA	Apr. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
BARRACKPORE	June 14	MADRAS	June 9
BANGALORE	June 3	MALTA	May 24
CALCUTTA	June 4	MERRUT	June 3
CAPE	Mar. 31	OUDH	June 3
CEYLON	May 16	PUNJAUB	May 14
COCHIN	June 4	PENANG	May 20
DELHI	May 24	RANGOON	Mar. 6
FRANCE	May 13	SUEZ	May 28
HONGKONG	May 13	SINGAPORE	May 2.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1864.

A FORTNIGHT ago it would have seemed to us not more unlikely that we should see a thunderbolt fall from a clear sky than that news should come to us from England of one of the leading members of Lord Palmerston's Government having made an earnest and impassioned declaration in favour of the extension of the franchise to the working classes. For the last four or five years there seems to have been a tacit agreement among the chiefs of both parties in the House of Commons to treat Reform as a matter of no practical importance, the consideration of which might be put off to that convenient time which never arrives when the promises made at general elections shall all be fulfilled. The material prosperity of England has been so great since the present Parliament was elected, that the nation has been in no mood to demand that improvement of the constitution upon which it was supposed not very long ago to have set its heart; and, in consequence, both Whig and Tories, after affecting a warm interest in the Reform of Parliament, and even going so far as to introduce bills in which they themselves had no faith and which were measures intended rather to evade than to complete the contract they had made with the people, took courage from observing the indifference of the nation, forgot their pledges, and began most of them to ignore Reform altogether, and some of them openly to sneer at it as the delusion of a few witless demagogues,—poor Lord John Russell, with a touching belief in his own power of satisfying the aspirations of English Liberals, being the only man to mourn over the frightful levity shown by his colleagues and the House of Commons in refusing even to listen to the latest version of his new Reform Bill. The American war and its results, and more recently the disturbed state of Europe, by giving a fresh impetus to the warlike feeling which since the outbreak of the Crimean war has gone far to distract men's attention from affairs of domestic policy and to give a fresh set to the current of popular opinion, seemed to have confirmed the apathy of both Parliament and people with regard to Reform; and Mr. Baines's Bill for the extension of the Borough Franchise would in all likelihood have been rejected almost without a discussion and ridiculed by the newspapers as one of the Parliamentary "annuals" which no one heeds, had not Mr. Gladstone, to the general surprise and somewhat to the dismay of friends as well as foes, used the opportunity it afforded him to make a speech which marks him out as one of the most advanced Liberals not only in the Government to which he belongs—for it is as conservative in home politics as Lord Derby himself could desire—but among all on the ministerial side of the House who pride themselves on having maintained their consistency as Reformers.

Using almost the very form of words which is most in favour with the advocates of manhood suffrage, Mr. Gladstone gives it as his opinion that "every man not incapacitated by crime, or otherwise unfitted, is morally entitled to the Franchise." This great principle would surely never be denied by any Englishman, if men reflected that, after all, franchise simply means freedom, and that, while the working men of England are debarred from the right of choosing representatives to sit in Parliament, they cannot be said to be in all respects free men, or to enjoy that political liberty which we are accustomed to boast of as the birthright of every man born within the limits of the British Islands. The civil rights of the English working man are in the present day at least as incomplete as those of his French brother. The Englishman cannot indeed be torn from his home and deported to Cayenne at the will of an arbitrary ruler, but he belongs to an inferior class or race, ruled by a well-organized and highly-civilized society, which, although it has had the good sense, in order to provide for its own security, to make all men in England equal before the law, will not suffer the labouring population to have a voice in the management of the national affairs, or even to be heard in defence of their own interests; whereas the Frenchman, insignificant as he may be as an individual, feels that he belongs to a class which gives or withholds political power, and which, therefore, has the utmost deference shown to its opinions and interests by the rulers of France; and that the Empire is, in fact, as it has been called, a crowned democracy. The working men of England are now, as a rule, intelligent enough to understand and resent their exclusion from the chief rights of citizenship, and to see that questions affecting the relations of capital and labour are, in consequence of this exclusion, discussed in the House of Commons rather from the point of view of the employers than from that of the employed. But they have not yet lost faith in the justice of their fellow-countrymen, or perhaps we should rather say, their revolutionary ardour has been moderated by education and by the increased knowledge of one another which great facilities of communication have of late years supplied to all classes of the nation. At all events, they are still willing to believe that the ends they have in view may be compassed by temperate and sustained agitation under trustworthy leaders. They have shown no great enthusiasm for recent Reform Bills, because these Bills, though in the main good so far as they went, did not recognize fully the principle of the right of the working class to be represented in the House of Commons, but were, so to speak, simply arithmetical Bills, in which the difference between Whig and Tory was shown by a willingness or a hesitation to lower the franchise from £10 to £6 householders. Few working men would contend that manhood suffrage should be at once conceded; but they at least wish to have it understood that this is the end to be sought by Bills for reforming Parliament; and Mr. Gladstone is the first statesman of note in our times who has had the boldness to avow that this ought to be the leading principle in the political creed of the Liberal party.

It needed such a manifesto from such a man as Mr. Gladstone to re-awaken the national feeling in favour of Reform, and to shame many so called Liberals into adopting once more the cause they had abandoned. Reform, graced with the leadership of so distinguished a name as Mr. Gladstone, will soon recover from the unpopularity which the extravagances of Mr. Bright have brought upon it. Many politicians, who were glad of the opportunity which the American war gave them of renouncing their old opinions, and holding up their hands in horror at what they chose to look upon as the terrible results of universal suffrage and republican institutions (as if there had never been a civil war in any of the Kingdoms of Europe), will now find it to their advantage to reconsider the question, whether the fate of the United States is really to be regarded as a frightful warning to England never to place political power in the hands of the people. Mr. Gladstone at least is no demagogue, no worshipper of American institutions. The best living representative of the most refined and cultivated class of English public men, his sympathies are all naturally conservative; and he is almost the only member of the Government who has openly expressed his admiration for the Confederates and his confidence that they would succeed in creating a great nation. The most cautious Whig is safe in following such a leader, and believing that the concession to working men of the right to vote will not endanger the British constitution. Far from having the evil effects predicted of it, such a Reform would but bind all classes of the people more closely together by the ties of common rights and common interests, and enable them to give a force and grandeur of expression to the national feeling such as in these days of nerveless foreign policy England sadly needs.

THE *first* portion of the new arrangements with respec to the Indian Medical Service left London on the 20th ultimo, and we hear that they provide for the adjustment of relative rank; for a more liberal, than the present, scale of pay for all ranks; for an increase to furlough allowances, and for the abolition of head money. The question of staff allowances is left for the decision of the Government of India, while the subject of increased pensions is deferred for the present and held for the *second* portion of the long looked-for Medical Service Despatches.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1864.

(*By Electric Telegraph*).

MADRAS, 8TH JUNE.

Steamer *Bengal* from Galle anchored.

CARWAR, 6TH JUNE.

Steamer *Arabia* from Calcutta anchored.

VINGORLA, 6TH JUNE.

Steamer *Euphrates* from Malabar Coast arrived and sailed for Bombay.

VIZAGAPATAM, 9TH JUNE.

Steamer *Orissa* sailed for Coconada.

GALLE, 10TH JUNE.

Steamer *Alphee* from Calcutta anchored.

GALLE, 11TH JUNE

Steamer *Erymanthe* from Suez anchored.
Steamer *Donnai* sailed for Suez.

CALCUTTA, 10TH JUNE.

Bank of Bengal reduced its rates 1 per cent. yesterday.
Government Paper Four per cent. 1½ to 2 discount.
Five per cent. 7½ to 7¾ premium.
Five and half per cent. 17 to 17½ premium.
Exchange on London, first class credits, 2s. 0 13-16thd to 200 ℔d.
Freight to London, dead weight, £22 15s. to £3 per ton.
Jute, £22 15s. to £3 5s. per ton.
Seeds, £2 17s. 6d. to £3 5s. per ton.
Grey Shirtings, 1¼ by 13, 7lbs. 40 inch, Rs. 10-10 to Rs. 10-14 per piece.
Madapollams, 13 by 11, 3lbs. 32 inch, Rs. 4-11 to Rs. 4-13 per piece.
Mule Twist, number 40, good seconds, 12 annas per morah.
Market for Piece Goods, quiet but firm.
Market for Twist, firm.

MADRAS, 8TH JUNE.

Securities Five and a half 15 premium.
Fives, 5½ premium.
Fours, 2¾ discount.
Document Bills 2s. 1¾d.
Dead weight £2 10s.
Light Freight, £3 10s.
Cotton £3 0s.
Interest on loans 11 per cent.
40 inches Grey Shirtings 7 lbs. Rs. 11.
Number 40 Mule twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-2.
Import Market excited.

CARWAR, 7TH JUNE, 6-8 P.M.

SUNDAY 5th, at 9. A.M., heavy continued showers of rain, with thunder and lightning. Cloudy and dirty appearance throughout. Steamer *Euphrates* arrived 6 P.M., reports rough weather outside, and dangerous to have communication with coast. Barometer gradually falling.

ALEXANDRIA LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

ALEXANDRIA, 27TH MAY.

THE Alexandrian market for cotton since the last mail left has displayed an upward tendency, buyers and sellers look for a further rise in prices. The enhanced rate of discount charged by English and French banks had no effect on prices. The stock is much reduced. The finer qualities both here and in the interior have been all bought up: and the small stock now in market comprises only ordinary and middling qualities; 6,000 cantars of "fair," new crop, deliverable in October and November, have been contracted for at 29d. per lb., free on board.

Good Cotton Seed is scarce, and the demand is active. The present quotation is 125s. to 13 8s. per ton, free on board.

Freights by sailing vessels to United Kingdom for orders rule from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per quarter for cotton seed, and steamers to Liverpool can only obtain ¼d. per lb. for cotton. For gum 25s. per ton; and for rags 50s. per ton.

Exchange on London 3 months' Ps. T. 95¼ to 96 per pound sterling.

The Egyptian Government and the British merchants are now in open conflict. The Viceroy will do nothing to facilitate commerce. He monopolizes the Railway and the Nile for the conveyance of all kinds of produce from the interior and transmission of goods and machinery from Alexandria into the interior. The Custom House officials are all corrupt and the Government is a sham and one of *bucksheesh*. There are no sheds to protect the property landed on the wharves, and the destruction of property independent of the robberies that constantly are brought to the notice of the authorities is enormous. The steam boat agents and merchants are unable at any price to engage labourers to discharge their cargoes, because the Egyptian Government deprives them *by force* of their hired labourers. We could afford to pay well for a few hundred of your coolies. The roads in and around Alexandria are in a disgraceful state of repair, especially those from the merchants' stores to the shipping wharves, and from the Custom-House and Railway station to the city. Certain representations are about to be made to the Sublime Porte, which may do good. There is a deadly feud between H. H. the Viceroy and his uncle Halim Pasha. There are likely to be some astounding revelations in the course of the quarrel. Halim Pasha accuses the Viceroy of having by force deprived his nephew Tousson Pasha, a boy of 14 years of age and an orphan, of nearly all his property. The Sultan is to be referred to.

The contract for the material to construct a new telegraph line from Cairo to El-Erish, to join the line being made by Col Stewart from Bagdad to that point at the expense of the sublime Porte, has been secured by Messrs. Tucker & Co. of London and Alexandria.

Messrs. Stenouse Ralske & Co.'s patents and Morse's instruments are to be employed.

His Highness the Viceroy who is very anxious to complete this line has directed that the material be supplied as speedily as possible. The distance is about 300 miles, and the contract price is £8,500. There is a great scarcity of beef owing to the murrain, which has this season destroyed 600,000 head of cattle. The stock of grain is also very low, and it is dearer here than in London. All kinds of vegetable are also scarce, cotton cultivation having supplanted every thing. There are conflicting opinions as to the probable amount of the cotton crop. From what I learn from the fellahs, the crop this year will exceed last year's crop by 750,000 cwts. Last season's crop reached 1,500,000 cwts. Large sums of money are being advanced this year to the agriculturists on cereals and the new cotton crops by English capitalists and banks. The fellahs have been offered money by the agents of the Viceroy, on the understanding that he gets the cotton at the market value and to charge *no interest*. But the Arabs do not believe in him and prefer dealing with Europeans. The French papers you will notice are complaining bitterly of the low freight accepted by British vessels, by which the carrying trade is entirely taken from French owners. I was thought that when, in consequence of the American war, European manufactures were obliged to seek for a larger supply of cotton from Turkey and Egypt, the greater part would be taken by French vessels to Marseilles. It was so in 1862, but since then it is for the greater part by English steamers that the cotton of the Levant is taken to Europe, and at Liverpool it is deposited. Levant exporters and many houses at Marseilles freight here (Alexandria) and in England English steamers. They load them with cotton, and send them, not to Marseilles but Liverpool because, first freight is lower for Liverpool than Marseilles, and further the cotton market at Marseilles has fewer resources than at Liverpool. Such is the invading power of the British. The *Moniteur* says that Liverpool in 1864 will receive two-thirds of the cotton from the Levant which it was a stranger to three years ago. In order to prove the serious nature of the evil, the same authority quotes letters from Syrian merchants to their constituents at Marseilles. One writes:—

"I have not been able to put on board the last steamer the cotton which I had in store, and as it is very difficult to load the steamers of the Messageries Imperiales, as they often refuse cargoes, and as, on the other hand, the news of the fall up to the 23rd inst. have reached me, I have decided on sending it to Liverpool, on board an English steamer for a very reasonable freight. I must tell you, for your guidance, that many persons have done like me, and as we receive every month at least four English ships which do not depend on the postal service, and as with them merchandise is not exposed to be sent about at great risk and expense from the shore to the ship and from the ship to the shore during the night and during the winter, it necessarily follows that a great quantity of cotton will actually pass Marseilles. I shall continue sending to you, but my merchandise will not be so frequent nor so regular as it has been, and to leave it here is important if purchases be not stopped."

Another merchant writes from Syria:—

"I shall positively have to send you about 50 bales, which will be ready on the coast between Cyprus and Naplousin, I say probably, because it is too much for one's patience to attempt sending by the Messageries Imperiales, I have to implore like a beggar: it is intolerable, and I have more resources and regularity in sending to Liverpool. I fully intended consigning several cargoes to you, but with the Messageries Imperiales it is impossible. I must give it up though I might gain by it. I am of opinion that a great quantity of cotton will go to England."

Again from the same place as late as the 5th March, he writes:—

"Since my last of the 2nd inst. we have news from England. Several houses here, as well as myself, are informed that the Syrian cotton begins to be in good demand. I may even add to-day for good prices for what we send. News to this effect has stopped on the coast, and particularly at Mersina. We expect three English steamers here, and we shall send to Liverpool."

These few extracts I give partly for the purpose of bespeaking your attention to the following brief extract from a recently established newspaper in Alexandria entitled the *Egyptian Times*. Your mercantile readers will be interested in the facts related:—

"The Egyptian Government may well deem cotton cultivation the business of the present time. Egypt probably drew more money than India, from Britain, for cotton, in the course of the present year. *It sent less bulk, but the special bought at much higher prices than the Indian productions.* Egypt drew a larger sum from France for the same article than any other country in that parish. Already, however, we have abundant evidence that a permanent reduction must be made on prices lately current here (Alexandria). Egyptian cotton has been sold in the British markets at an apparent loss. The history of prices for some seasons now will be that of a fall. All that can be hoped for is a slow fall. The Nile has reached its highest flow and will of course recede: *never to the low ebb that producers have known, but to a general average in British markets of 10d. to 12d. for fair cotton.*"

You might with advantage republish the whole article. It is in the No. dated 25th May. The Viceroy arrived here from Cairo on the 23rd instant. He was accompanied by his mother who proposes to spend the summer month at Constantinople.

His Highness gives a ball to the European residents on the 7th June. The arrangements for the entertainment are on a grand scale. It is believed that few of the British merchants, owing to the neglect, indifference, and disrespect displayed by the Egyptian government in numberless recent instances towards them, will accept His Highness' invitation.

MILITARY LETTER.

(*From our own correspondent.*)

LONDON, 17TH MAY.

IN a letter on military subjects any improvement in the noble art of slaying our fellow creatures necessarily occupies an important place. It is curious that with all our chemical knowledge and the great improvements in rifles, cannon, and projectiles, we have not made a corresponding advance in the propelling power without which these rifles, cannon, and projectiles would be useless. A step, however, now seems about to be taken in this direction. We have wisely contrived to profit cheaply by the experience of the Yankees as regards artillery and armour plates; in a similar manner we have left the perfection of gun-cotton to the Austrians. For many years the latter have laboured to render gun-cotton available for warlike purposes. Failures and accidents have not discouraged them, and they at last appear to have succeeded in manufacturing an article which can be turned to practical account. General Sabine recently brought the matter before the Royal Society of which he is the President, and within the last few days Mr. Scott Russell has been lecturing on the subject at the Royal Institution. His statements may be briefly summarised as follows:—Sixty per cent. of gun-powder remains solid after explosion and is thus wasted, while of gun-cotton seventy-five per cent. is rendered useful, the remaining twenty-five per cent. being turned into water; nor is this twenty-five per cent. altogether waste, for the water into which it is resolved becomes steam and thus adds largely to the propelling power. The expansive force of powder is only two thirds that of gun-cotton, which latter possesses this additional advantage over gun-powder that it leaves no refuse or filthy smoke. Its superiority over gun-powder when fired in the, tween decks of a ship or in casemates is thus manifest. Its pliability is another gain, as is also the fact that cotton may be carried in what may be termed its raw state, and be prepared when it is wanted with great speed and facility. It is gratifying to learn that Government has appointed a committee which is at the present moment investigating the subject. The French have also recognised the propriety of enquiry and experiment. In connection with this topic we may mention the present state of small arms. In reply to a question in the House of Commons a few days ago from Lord Elcho, Lord Hartington stated that from the 1st April 1863 to the 1st April 1864 54,000 rifles had been manufactured; of these only 40,000 were the ordinary three-grooved Enfield. The present rate of production is 1,000 per week, of which only 700 are three-grooved Enfields. Lord Hartington informed the house that the manufacture of the three-grooved Enfield would not be discontinued till a complete trial of the Whitworth rifle had been made; he added, however, that Government expected to be enabled to arrive at a speedy decision on the subject. It appears also that no further trials of the Lancaster rifles are considered necessary, and that should that weapon prove superior to the Whitworth a very small cost would be required to adapt the present machinery for their construction. In these days when we are deluged with new inventions and committees to examine them a good service is rendered by those who assure the public of positive results. This service was rendered by Lord Elcho when he quoted the decision of the Ordnance Select Committee, which on the 26th Nov. 1862 reported that the oval bore was superior to the present rifle in the following points:—

1st. Greater precision when clean.
2nd. Greater precision when foul.
3rd. Less tendency to foul.
4th. Greater simplicity in management.

A trial has recently been made on the beach at Crosby of Mr. James Mackay's large gun. It was fired with a steel bolt 12 inches long and weighing 153 lbs. at a target representing a section of H. M.'s ship *Agincourt*, now building at Birkenhead. The target was faced with 5½ inch armour plate with 9 inch teak backing, 4 inch iron skin, the whole strengthened with sand, timber, balks, and large piles. The distance was 200 yards and the shot struck in a vertical line with and 12 inches below the bull's-eye, completely penetrating every thing, burying a piece of the target 90 lbs. weight in the sand and, then travelling 440 yards beyond the object fired at. Lord de Grey and Ripon has stated that another gun has produced equal effects, but he omitted to mention that it was three tons heavier than Mr. Mackay's with a calibre of 10½ inch, that of Mr. Mackay's being only 8 1-16th inch.

Returns just published show the following to have been the results of the musketry practice at Aldershot:—

Corps.	Figure of merit. Battn.	Comp.
1st Battalion 6th Regiment	92·60	125·06
3rd do. Grendr. Guards	85·58	105·79
2nd do. do.	83·19	103·30
1st do. S. F. Guards	79·23	93·30
1st do. 24th Regiment	74·41	94·23
73rd Regiment	68·62	78·83
87th do.	76·09	93·44
83rd do.	64·57	86·10
75th do.	52·38	66·12
59th do.	50·10	65·01
1st Battalion 3rd Regiment	46·26	66·37
37th Regiment	46·26	62·09

The best shots in the 1st period were Private E. Roberts, 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, and Private G. Crosbie, 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, who each made 66 points.

The 8th Hussars, just returned from India and now quartered at Brighton, will proceed to York in the course of another seven weeks. The corps was inspected about ten days ago by Colonel Sir Alfred Horsford, D. A. General at the Horse Guards, sent down for that purpose by the Duke of Cambridge. The Inspecting Officer was well pleased with the appearance of the regiment. The Adjutancy of the 8th Hussars will shortly be vacant owing to the approaching retirement of Walter Goldsworthy to a troop by purchase.

It is announced that at the annual examination of candidates for the Staff College in July, there were only fourteen vacancies to be competed for.

A Parliamentary return just issued shows that during the year ending 1st April 1864 there were 11,842 men whose period of service under the Limited Enlistment Act had expired. Of these 6,457 re-engaged.

On the 29th June the Aldershot Industrial Exhibition will be opened. The closing will take place on the 14th July.

Major General Vincent Eyre has, I regret to say, been so unwell as to have been obliged to proceed to Torquay for the benefit of his health; he is, however, now rapidly recovering.

I do not think I have mentioned in my previous letter that a commodious pavilion provided for the use of white dinner table cloths in military hospitals. Any measure, however slight, to render these gloomy buildings more attractive to the sick who are peculiarly sensitive to external objects is a step in the right direction.

The Secretary of State for War has ordered that the number of hospital attendants shall be reduced from five to four, any additional attendance required in emergencies being supplied by regiments.

LIVERPOOL LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LIVERPOOL, 18TH MAY.

THERE is once more peace in Europe. We shall soon be able to test the sincerity of Germany's adhesion to the Conference to which she submitted apparently from very shame, for the real work of pacification now begins. The armistice agreed to lasts for one month, and it is to be hoped that France and England may be able to induce the respective claimants to

ode 31st March 1807. During these three months the battle of Eylau and numerous lesser engagements were fought, and Poland conquered. Let us see how Napoleon writes about this country. On 1st December, "All Poland is in arms—priests, nobles, peasants, all. The nobles furnish the expenses of their army, &c. &c." On the very same day His Majesty wrote to his Ambassador at Vienna, "Austria, does she wish to keep Galicia? Does she wish to yield a portion? I am ready to give her every facility. Would she like to treat publicly or in secret?" In his bulletin to the army of the same date, Napoleon thus expressed himself with regard to Poland: "The throne of Poland will it ever be re-established, and this great nation will it ever regain its independence? Will it arise from the depth of the tomb? God alone, who holds in his hands all combinations and movements, is the arbitrator of this great political problem." We think His Majesty, had he been so inclined, might have aided Providence, but he preferred keeping Austria quiet.

The next day Napoleon wrote to Murat a letter containing these passages: "The Poles who show such circumspection and ask for guarantees before declaring themselves are egotists with no love of country. I am old in my knowledge of men. I know Poniatowski better than you do, for I follow, these last 10 years, the affairs of Poland. He is even more frivolous and inconsistent than most of his countrymen, and this is saying a good deal." How unsparingly His Majesty dealt with great reputations: after thus stigmatising Poniatowski he thus wrote to Fouche of Kosiusko. He had tried hard to persuade that patriot to join his camp in Poland, but without success: "I don't attach any importance to Kosiusko: he does not enjoy in this country the esteem which he imagines; his conduct proves him to be a fool. Let him then do as he likes without bringing any pressure to bear upon him."

The following is a short letter not to be passed over, it is addressed to War Minister Berthier:—"My cousin, write to Marshal Mortier to employ the General of Brigade Schramm in an active division, and to put him in the way of fighting for he has warlike propensities.

NAPOLEON."

General Schramm is still alive and inspector of infantry. The Emperor gave him about as much as he desired in the fighting line, for one day the fonnel Schramm found himself dying on the field of battle from a severe wound. The Brigadier was in tears. Napoleon demanded the reason, and Schramm declared that he was sadly put about at the prospect of departing this life a simple General of Brigade. To console him in his last moments Napoleon gave Colonel Schramm a Generalical division which Schramm had the good sense not to give up till he got something better. There is a tale to which I attach no importance, to wit, that Napoleon admired Madame Schramm and was plagiarising David when he wrote to Mortier to put her husband in the first rank.

However this may be we cannot help remarking that during Napoleon's absence in Poland the Empress was exceeding jealous. On December His Majesty wrote:

"I have been to a ball. It rains. I love and long for you. My troops are at Warsaw. It is not yet cold. The Polish women are French women. There is only one woman for me. Do you know her? I send you her portrait; I am afraid of flattering her too much. My heart has nothing but kind messages for you. These nights are very long all alone. Yours,

NAPOLEON."

Can one imagine Cæsar in his tent after having written 17 despatches sitting down to trifle away a few minutes with Josephine?

Another letter:—"Your last letters made me laugh heartily. The beauties of Poland do not deserve the idea you have of them. I got your letter in a horrid barn having for bed, mud, wind, and straw."

On the 8th Jan. 1807 Napoleon wrote to the Empress at Mayence: "I received your letter of the 27th with those of M. Napoleon and Hortense. Yours are too dull, you had better return to Paris. I am as much put out as you are, as I should have liked to have spent the long nights of this season with you."

The Hortense above mentioned is the mother of the present Emperor and M. Napoleon her eldest son who died at the Hague in May 1807. The Emperor was devotedly fond of him and how he lived would never have divorced Josephine.

On the 23rd Jan. His Majesty wrote—"Go back to Paris, be gay and contented. Perhaps I shall be there soon. Your saying that you took a husband to be with him made me laugh. I thought, in my ignorance, that the woman was made for the man, the man for the country, the family, and glory. Pardon my ignorance; one has always something to learn from pretty women."

In the end Her Majesty was forced to go back to Paris and leave her lord alone in his tent, where he at times had ladies to sing to him although it is said that he has not the slightest idea of music. He could only hum one tune and that he hummed out of time. It was during this Polish campaign that he made the acquaintance of the Countess Walewska. The countess was lovely, her husband an old man, and the preliminaries were not long in being arranged. Before a year was out a son was born—the present Count Walewski who was lately Minister of Foreign Affairs. The poor Countess adored the Emperor and tried to see him the morning he signed his abdication at Fontainbleau. Napoleon kept her waiting a couple of hours and then drove off without taking any notice of Her. Some historians have tried to explain away this want of feeling.

There was one Englishman perfectly hateful to Napoleon—Sidney Smith. His anger against him makes frequent irruption in his correspondence. In a letter to Fouche he takes from Sidney Smith all the credit that Admiral gained for his defence of Acre. It was on account of this brilliant defence that he was knighted.

We have looked at Sacretelle's history of the Directory which appears good enough. I have remarked on the siege of St. Jean d'Acre things quite ridiculous, especially in what concerns Sidney Smith, who is only a fool and did nothing. He merely kept the Turks masters of the sea, on the land side he did nothing at all."

An old woman of the name of Barbe has just died in the commune of Gemme at the age of 106 years and 3 months. She was born under Louis XV. the same year that Frederic the Great won Rosbach from Soubise, Madame Pompadour's pet General. The local papers state that the woman Barbe lived principally on garlic. It will be admitted that if she kept her breath a long time it must have been tolerably bad before she came to the end of it.

Bishop Dupanloup of Orleans, member of the French Academy, is one of the great bulwarks of the Catholic party. He is nearly as crafty as Richelieu, nearly as intolerant as Ximenes, and nearly as insolent as Wolsey. The good people of Orleans built, the other day, a fountain, and Bishop Dupanloup was asked to consecrate it. Monseigneur refused because the fountain was decorated with allegoric figures after the antique, half naked, natural, and Greek. The bosoms of brass the bishop imagined might excite unlikely desires. Water nymphs abound in Paris both in stone and bronze. The prelate may recall to mind the scene between Dorine and Tartuffe. Tartuffe draws a handkerchief from his pocket and says, For God's sake before you speak to me take this.

Dorine.—Why?

Tartuffe.—I cannot bear to see that bosom; such objects hurt the soul and inspire wicked thoughts.

Before the piece concludes Tartuffe is on his knees to Elmire trying to seduce the wife of his friend. The delicacy inducing doubt the Orleans fountain was the refusal of the bishop to consecrate it until the bronze bosoms were covered over. Whilst speaking of Orleans it may be remarked that that town has just celebrated the 435th anniversary of its delivery by Joan of Arc. Religious services were held during the day, and at night there was a torchlight procession and fireworks. The new dogma that Joan of Arc was neither burned by the English nor Bishop Beauvais, but got married, had 9 children, and darned stockings, is not yet accepted in her birth-place.

Our sailor Prince Alfred passed through Paris the other day incog. He had a jollification at the Maison d'Or and viewed with sorrowful interest the perilous staircase—the staircase down which the late Duke of Hamilton unfortunately fell.

The French Derby has just been run at Chantilly where good sport took place. The Duc de Morny won two races out of four, carrying off the principal stakes. The Comte Lagrange with his Fille de l'Air won the Diana Stakes for which, in spite of her Newmarket failure, she was backed against the field. At Newmarket this mare was a favourite, but for some reasons best known to the owners she did not win. A few days after Count Lagrange returned to Paris a sum of £9,000 was lodged at his banker's here. This looks like ropin' or as the new expression goes "putting on the strings." The weather for the racing was beautiful, but after Epsom Downs or Ascot the French course falls very flat. It is a mere promenade where people try to out-dress each other and where Aunt Sally is not known. There is none of the hubbub and excitement of the English turf with its ring men betting up to the last moment.

There are a great many nude pictures in the Exhibition this year; and an eminent writer assured me that they were nearly all portraits, and that if any gentleman of a certain age was seen looking at one with some degree of attention and admiration he was sure to have a card slipped into his hand with the name and address of the original. This is carrying immorality and bill-sticking to a high pitch.

BOMBAY.

DR. R. A. DALLAS, who arrived here by the last mail, has assumed charge of his duties as Attorney for Paupers.

A SALUTE of 19 guns was fired on Saturday last, from the Sluting Battery, in honor of the Begum of Bhopal's return from Joddah.

MR. CHARLES GONNE took charge of his duties as acting Registrar at the Appellate side of the High Court from Saturday last.

THE Honorable Mr. H. L. Anderson, Chief Secretary to Government, proceeded to Poona on Friday last, where he will remain in attendance on the Hon. the Governor during the ensuing season.

SOME time ago Mr. J. F. Hore, the late Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court, applied to Government for an increase to his establishment. The letter was sent to the Government of India with a strong recommendation that Mr. Hore's proposal should be adopted. We now hear that the Government of India have accorded their sanction to the increase asked for by Mr. Hore.

THE present acting Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court is vigorously engaged in framing rules for the guidance of the Court. He has already made it a rule to hear the professional cases first. Formerly it was a practice not to hear any professional case before twelve, noon. This will give great facility to the professional gentlemen to attend in this Court.

SHORTLY after six o'clock on Saturday evening, Bombay was visited by a dust storm of great violence, enveloping horses, carriages and pedestrians in an impenetrable mantle of clay. This was followed shortly after by heavy thunder, vivid streaked lightning, and a sharp shower of rain. This was thought to be the first burst of the monsoon, but in the course of an hour the wind abated, the heavy banks of clouds dispersed, and the heat became as insufferable as ever—and still continues.

LETTERS received from Aden state that the steamer *Dalhousie*, belonging to the Bombay Marine, made a remarkably quick passage from Bombay to that port, having accomplished the distance in a trifle over seven days. The *Benares* and *Dalhousie* both left for Aden on the same day, the latter beating the former nearly twenty-four hours in the run across. The *Dalhousie*, it will be remembered, was recently overhauled and fitted with a new shaft in the Government Dockyard.

The Egyptian steamer *Nedjfe*, as was anticipated, also made a very quick passage, reaching Aden in 6 days 19 hours.

THE WEATHER.—We have had a storm of wind and rain, thunder and lightning, regularly every evening for some days past, and the station and neighbouring country have been flooded. The temperature is getting perceptibly lower.—*Poona Observer, June* 11.

AT last, we have the long looked for South West Monsoon. Rain commenced on the morning of the 1st instant and it has been raining ever since with but little intermission. We have, however, not yet had the usual squalls which generally accompany the first outburst of the monsoon, we may, therefore, safely expect them before long.

There is only one vessel, the *Night Watch*, consigned to Messrs. Scott Brothers & Co., loading in the Outer Roads. All the rest took their departure one after the other before the beginning of this week.

We believe it is the intention of the merchants of our town to test the capabilities of the port of Narakel this season, and we are informed that the *Night Watch* will shift her berth to that port in the event of the weather not permitting her completing her cargo here. We are also informed that the steamers of the B. I. S. N. Co. will call there on their way to and from Calcutta during the wet weather.—*Cochin Chronicle, June* 4.

PROPOSED ASSEMBLY-ROOMS FOR MAHABLESHWER.—We are glad to perceive that a number of public-spirited gentlemen have resolved to erect a suite of Assembly-Rooms at Mahableshwer, which will bear the title of the FREERE INSTITUTE. The idea is a very good one, and subscriptions will, we are sure, flow in abundantly to Dr. Cook, the courteous and obliging Superintendent of the Station. There will be a public library; a hall for the holding of balls, concerts, banquets, &c. We may mention, incidentally, that we have often wondered that nothing of the kind had ever been attempted in that very fashionable resort. But now that the means of communication and of transit have become so greatly simplified, an institution of the character may be said to have become a necessity. We subjoin the list of subscriptions, from which it will be perceived that the projector Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Esquire, gave vitality to the idea, by placing, after his name, the sum of 2,000 Rupees:—

List of Subscriptions.

Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Esq.	Rs.	2,000
Limjee Manockjee, Esquire	,,	1,000
Hormusjee Cursetjee Dady, Esq	,,	500
Framjee Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq	,,	200
The Lord Bishop	,,	100
A. R. Scoble, Esq.	,,	100
George Taylor, Esq.	,,	100

—*Deccan Herald, June* 8.

THE LATE MAJOR CURTIS.

THE following papers were placed on Saturday last, in the Editor's Room, at the disposal of the press:—

Mr. George Scott, in a letter dated the 23rd ultimo, forwarded to the Hon'ble A. D. Robertson, Secretary to Government, copy of a resolution passed by the Income Tax Commissioners, at their meeting held on the 3rd inst., regarding the death of the late Major Curtis. The Resolution runs as follows:—

"At this, their first meeting since the demise of the late Major Curtis, the Commissioners of Income Tax for the Town and Island of Bombay, before proceeding to business, desire to record their deep regret at his untimely death, and their high sense of his value as a fellow Commissioner. To the intimate knowledge which Major Curtis possessed of the details, and his tact in dealing with the natives and carrying out the provisions of the Income Tax Act, may in a great measure be attributed its successful working in the Town and Island of Bombay. The Commissioners of Income Tax consider that the untimely death of Major Curtis is not only a great loss to the Government service, but also to the public in general."

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.—The Income Tax Commissioners to be informed that Government unite with them in their expressions of regret on the death of Major Curtis, and their estimation of his value as a public servant.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, Esq.—11*th June.*)

FRACAS AT THE BAND-STAND.—Mr. T. F. Burrows, was summoned by Hormusjee Sorabjee for an assault committed upon the latter at the Band Stand on Thursday last. From the evidence it appears that the prosecutor spoke impertinently to defendant, who thereupon struck prosecutor and a scuffle ensued, which was put a stop to by Mr. Souter who, suddenly made his appearance.

His Worship said, in this case both parties had acted extremely wrong: he admitted that the language made use of by the prosecutor was exceedingly aggravating, but that was not to excuse a blow: people must learn to have some control over their tempers. The defendant had his remedy, if he had chosen to leave it in the hands of the law, but by committing an assault he placed himself in quite an opposite position—the law did not admit of an assault under any circumstances, except in self-defence. The assault having been proved, a fine must follow; but, taking all the circumstances into consideration, the fine would make it a nominal one, and trusted it would prove a warning to all not to give way to their tempers on a similar occasion. Defendant fined Rs. 5.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, Esq.—11*th June.*)

NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Mr. Digby De Ros Willough by was yesterday charged by one Shaik Mahomed, a coachman in the employ of Jewanjee Dadabhoy, one of the proprietors of the Victoria Gardens Hotel, with driving his master's buggy along the Parell Road on Monday, the 30th ultimo, in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others.

Mr. Barton defended the prisoner.

From the evidence of Mr. Willoughby, it appeared that on the day in question, about half-past 7 o'clock P.M., he was on horseback in the Mombadavee Road, Mazagon, in company with the Fort in company with Mr. Marsden, the Manager of the Mercantile Bank. The complainant's horse was trotting, and as he was passing a cart which was on his left hand a buggy driven by the prisoner drove up and turned suddenly towards him, the left shaft of the vehicle going right into his horse's chest, and killing it on the spot. Mr. Willoughby declared that the prisoner was driving fast at the time; and he considered that the buggy was driven furiously and wilfully, any regard for the safety of others. There was plenty of room for the buggy to pass on the left side of the road, but the prisoner turned to his right and ran into the complainant. Had he kept on his original course the accident could not have happened. A Parsee, the owner of the buggy, was in it when the accident occurred, and immediately got out of it and said that he was not driving, and that the fault was not his.

The evidence of the complainant was corroborated by the witness Marsden, who said that the prisoner crossed the road from his proper side to rather more than the middle of it. The horse in the buggy was going rapidly, and the prisoner was obliged to diverge from the side of the road to pass a bullock cart; but he diverged more than he need have done, owing to the pace at which he was going. Seeing that Mr. Willoughby was in danger, the witness called to him to "to look out." At the same instant he heard the collision: the horse reeled, fell down, and died in a minute. The impetus was so great that the buggy was stopped by the collision.

Mr. Barton addressed the Court on behalf of the prisoner, and contended that the death of the horse was caused by an unavoidable accident, for which the prisoner was in no way to blame, and called a witness, a coppersmith named Gangjee Purshotum, who resides in the immediate neighbourhood of the accident, who deposed that at the time it occurred the Parsee's buggy was going at a moderate pace.

His Worship considered that the death of the horse was the result of an accident, but as there appeared to be some degree of negligence on the part of the prisoner he could not entirely acquit him of blame; he should therefore inflict upon him a fine of ten rupees.—Fined ten rupees accordingly.

The horse was, we understand, a very fine animal, and his owner valued him at a thousand rupees.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Saturday, 11th June, 1864.

(BEFORE R. T. REID, ESQ.)

Mariam Widow vs. *Ameena Bungahin.*

There were two causes of action in this case. The first was an action to recover Rs. 60 for money lent and advanced to defendant by plaintiff on the 7th December 1863. The second was an action also to recover Rs. 60, being the amount of damage sustained by plaintiff in consequence of the defendant having with force and arms turned her out of a house which they occupied as tenants jointly.

Mr. Nusserwanjee for the plaintiff.

Mr. Khunderao appeared for the defendant.

His Honor remarked that it was very inconvenient to examine both actions together, and therefore he told Mr. Nusserwanjee to go on with the first action, that is, for money lent and advanced.

Mariam stated that she gave a loan of Rs. 60 to the defendant in presence of a Marwady. She got this money advanced from the Marwady, and deposited with him a necklace. They both went together to the Marwady and obtained Rs. 60 from him. They then went to a shop and purchased ten sarees for Rs. 62-8.

His Honor.—It appears that this is a partnership transaction. You have not brought your action for sarees, but for money lent and advanced.

Mr. Nusserwanjee at this stage of the proceedings requested His Honor to strike out the first item. Mr. Nusserwanjee also elected a non-suit in the second action as it did not appear from the evidence of the plaintiff that she was forcibly removed from the house by the defendant, but on the contrary it seemed to the Court that the plaintiff and defendant both left the house on the same day with their mutual consent. —Plaintiff non-suited, costs certified.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BATHING.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I was very glad to see the fact announced in a recent issue of your paper, that we were *at last* to have a sea-water bath, and I trust Mr. Hastings will start with the support that he so well merits. At the same time I think it will be a great pity if your suggestion to construct a sea water bath at Breach Candy or thereabouts is lost sight of.

The contemplated baths on the Esplanade will be rather far off to permit of their being used in the morning (the best time for swimming) by residents on Malabar Hill, and I feel sure that a bath more conveniently situated would be well patronised. I think there would be but little difficulty in—and not much money required for the construction of—such a bath as you proposed, and I hope therefore your suggestion will take a practical turn.

I enclose my card, and shall be happy to co-operate with any gentleman willing to try the scheme.

J.

THE LATE REV. ADAM WHITE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In some remarks appended to the beautiful letter which I may venture to attribute to Sir A. Grant, recording the death of this lamented missionary, the Editor of the *Times of India* observed:—He (Mr. White) was not thinking of his detractors, but of his duty," when he died. Most true! But who were "his detractors?" Not the "Educationists," some of whom were among his best and warmest friends, but the present Editor of the *Times* himself. That this was so, sufficient evidence remains. I understand that Mr. White left behind him in print a pamphlet which contains the most damning proof. The title of the pamphlet, which I have not had an opportunity of seeing, is thus stated by a friend:

"A remark on a late Decision of the Bombay Government, of date 8th January, 1864, concerning Mr. White, Missionary at Poorundhur, and on the connected matters. By Adam White, M. A." It is published by Chesson and Woodhall: and that it should not be barked by either the friends or the "detractors" of the deceased author is demanded by

JUSTICE.

THE FIRE IN THE FORT.

I.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your reporter gives a very good account of the fire which occurred in Hummum Street on Saturday morning last, but this information was evidently compiled from hearsay.

I have no wish to detract from the services rendered by the gentlemen whose names are mentioned—not at all, but there were others who did good service, whose names are altogether omitted. For instance the efforts of Mr. Stewart, who I believe belongs to the Custom House, and of Mr. Andrew J. Cowan, of the Secretariate, were most conspicuous in rendering the progress of the flames. The latter gentleman and a subedar of the Police Force, named Kajut, were almost the first to pour water on the flames. Kajut is an immensely powerful man, and the courageous way in which he handled and directed the branch was a sight worth seeing, and certainly his services should not be overlooked.

As to Mr. Anderson directing the removal of the Government records, why they were all shot out into the Secretariate compound like so many coals hours before that gentleman was on the spot.

In addition to the wretched organization, or rather want of organisation, among those who belong to the Fire Engine Department, apparent on this occasion, there was another great drawback—want of water. Frequently the engines had to stop pumping, and one I saw being filled by buckets from a Municipal water cart!

ONE WHO WAS ON THE SPOT.

Bombay, 11th June.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—How the fire in Hummum Street on Friday last originated, is as yet apparently unknown. Probably the men in charge of the premises were "office hamalls." Whilst referred to no knowledge of the origin of this particular fire, I do know that property of great value is entrusted to the keeping of a class of office hamall, known as the "Madrassee," that is, they are kept in the offices to look after the premises, not so much to prevent robbery as to prevent fire. It has often occurred to me that the European owners of property stored in godowns in and near offices in the Fort have not the slightest idea how these Madrassee hamalls spend Saturday and Sunday night. Tom-tomming, cymbal-clashing, fiend-like dancing, bellowing, and grimace-making are amongst the most harmless of their occupations,—only a little deafening, and exciting the pariah dogs to keep up a barking. But too often the result of the effect of alcoholic excitement, and before the evening's entertainment is concluded, brawling, threatening, abuse, and fighting occupy a prominent place in the closing scene, on which the curtain falls about one or two o'clock in the morning. While the Circle is at its height, chatties of fire are capsized, bubble-bubbles are upset; drunken fires are trying to light up their hookas in all sorts of ways, heedless of the mischief that may ensue, and they are quite incapable of looking after anybody's property.

I notice more uproarious Saturdays and Sundays at particular monthly periods, which may be either attributed to lunar or pay day influence, just as we may feel ourselves disposed to look to the moon's power or to ordinary cause.

You are right in "pitching in" to the Fire Engine Department, and to the Municipality, but let us also, while trying to cure, not forget

PREVENTION.

Bombay, 11th. June.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—However much some people may differ in opinion as to whether the weak, inordinate thirst for popularity which characterizes our present Governor, occasions more good than harm in the administration of this Presidency, there is one humble but numerous class who are unanimous in considering his rule the most heartless towards them of any hitherto experienced. The class I allude to are the unfortunate subordinates of Government on fixed salaries, whose wants now be pronounced as desperate with the necessaries of life continuing to rise and the rains in prospective. I am one of that miserable class of the servants of the state called Ordnance Conductors, with whose condition that of the London omnibus conductor is one to be envied. In the Grand Arsenal at present there are two senior Conductors drawing each 190 rupees, four others 160, and six with either 130 or 88 rupees each per mensem. Now I would ask any impartial person having the slightest experience of what house-keeping is in Bombay, how it is possible on such pittances to feed, clothe, and educate a family with the cost of all the necessaries of life such as now obtains? We are compelled to deprive our children of schooling, our wives must commence to cook, wash, &c., and we have no one to bring our case properly before either the Indian or Home authorities. From our immediate superiors we can look for no assistance, at the Council Board our interests are not represented, and appeals to some in authority, especially the influential staff, have received some little relief in consequence of the present unexampled pressure: but the warrant officer, the lowest rank compelled to reside out of barracks, is passed over to live as he best can. To the warrant officer more than the Government imagines is it indebted for the astonishment and admiration elicited from foreign powers at the celerity with which large armies with all their ponderous munitions of war have from time to time been thrown on an enemy's coast. Whether in Burmah, Persia, China or a distant part of our Indian Empire, the equipment for siege or field operations has invariably been found ready and complete: and not, as in the Crimean war, in such a state that a noble army was paralyzed through the ignorance and inexperience of Somerset house clerks called 'store-keepers.' Taken from the *elite* of the Indian Artillery, the warrant officer has wielded the sponge staff, and from that risen through the various grades to the one he now occupies; he consequently is familiar with the various kinds of arms, ammunition, and multitudinous stores appertaining to war. He would not send round shot and howitzers in one ship, shell, fuses, and long guns in another ship, as was done in that war, for he knows a gun from a howitzer and their respective uses: he is not therefore one who merits in these trying times treatment such as that he is now experiencing. I will not take up more of your space at present, but with your permission will revert to the subject in an early issue.

A WARRANT OFFICER.

Bombay, 10th June.

WITTOO DHUMMOO.

To the Editor of the Bombay Saturday Review.

SIR,—My attention has been directed to an article in your paper of the 28th ultimo, which adverts to certain recent proceedings in the Bombay High Court, instituted to remove an enquirer from this Mission: and which then, complying with the reported facts of that case, a statement from the *Times of India* that the youth had returned to his parents, proceeds to comment severely both on my own conduct, and on that of Wittoo Dhummoo, the enquirer referred to. I think that I have cause to complain of the article, as being expressed in a style of unwarrantable harshness. The writer admits that he does not know whether Wittoo has relapsed to heathenism or not, and surely it is not too much to say, that while in the state of uncertainty, it would have been becoming to have abstained from the phraseology which he has employed. I find such expressions as "blunders which men call worse than crimes," "evidence of the little dependence that can be placed on such conversions at such an age and in such circumstances," "little justification for scandalizing Christianity, and bringing grief into families, &c." The writer allows that he is not certain of his inference, and asks for information, but language such as his would surely have been used with more propriety and more justice, had it been founded not upon hypothesis but upon ascertained fact. I must now acquaint him that no relapse has taken place; and that therefore if his censures arose from believing in such relapse, they would have been better withheld. The truth is that Witto Dhummoo had not unreasonably been alarmed by repeated and apparently reliable declarations that his father, through inconsolable grief at his absence, had fallen sick, and was dangerously ill. The anxiety which he naturally felt, drew from him a consent to visit his father at his own house; and when, upon arriving there, and finding that he had been deceived, he expressed a wish to return to the Mission, he was not permitted to do so. Partly through solicitation, and partly through coercion, he continued to stay for a fortnight with his father; yet he is prepared to maintain that during that time he did naught which amounted to renouncing, or apostatizing from, the profession of Christianity. The circumstance, however, of Wittoo's being avowed a Christian and yet suffered to reside in his father's house, drew down upon the whole family the enmity of the caste. They were subjected to severe social penalties, and threatened with total exclusion from the caste. Any one, who knows at all the inestimable importance in the eyes of a Hindoo of his caste privileges and honours, will not therefore, be surprized that Wittoo's father should on this account at last have not only permitted but even pressed him to leave his house. This state of things was fully explained to me by Wittoo; and after the delay of several days, having every reason to rely upon his statement, as a mere act of justice, I received him again as a guest in the Mission House; and having now been nearly a week resident here without molestation from any of his relatives there can be no doubt that he obtained his father's consent to his return. This is a plain narrative of what has occurred. The reconciliation between Wittoo and his relatives which has resulted from his visit to his father's house is a most gratifying circumstance. At first much bitterness of feeling was almost inevitable, but being now convinced that his abandonment of his ancestral faith is entirely his own act so far as human means are concerned—having satisfied themselves that he has *not* been "taken" from them and "detained" and made to profess "a foreign religion and serve a foreign god" (to use the expressions of your paper) they now entertain no hostile feeling whatever. I think that the termination of this case furnishes a complete refutation of and a most emphatic contradiction to the assertion of your contributor, that no matter what the circumstances of the case may be such a conversion is always representable as virtual kidnapping, it is always regarded by native opinion as an act of the grossest injustice, "as an unfair and a cruel advantage taken of their position as a conquered or dependent nation." Can that be cruel injustice to which the suppositively injured party upon better knowledge and more mature reflection gives his free consent? In reality the Hindoos are not so irrational and unreasoning as it suits the convenience of some to represent them. But now I shall be met with the Reviewer's question why did Wittoo Dhummoo only a fortnight ago allege that "his life would not be safe in his father's house." The short answer is nothing of the kind was said by Wittoo upon the occasion of the trial at the High Court. How the statement got into the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, I cannot tell, but any one who was present in Chambers at the time when Sir Joseph Arnould gave judgment and put questions to Wittoo will confirm my declaration that neither danger to life nor danger of any bodily harm were once alluded to by Judge or proselyte.

Before concluding, I must be allowed to add that the opinion so authoritatively given in the article that if Wittoo Dhummoo had recanted, the Missionary concerned stood convicted of a great lack of wisdom and prudence,—this opinion is entirely rebutted by the fact that men have often gone back to heathenism who had been accepted as converts by missionaries of long experience and of unquestioned discretion and piety. If required I could give numerous instances in point of what I say.—I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER FORBES, B. A.

Bombay, 10th June 1864.

*** The quotation of isolated expressions, detached from their contexts, does not substantiate the accusation of "unwarrantable harshness." Our Correspondent establishes nothing so well as that Wittoo Dhummoo needlessly refused to obey his father and mother in the first instance. Had Wittoo gone to his father, instead of to Sir Joseph Arnould, things, so far as he was concerned, would have terminated just as they have terminated. So far as the interests of Christianity are concerned, something at least *like* a public scandal would have been avoided. It is to be regretted that the parties most concerned did not contradict the report in the *Gazette* directly after it was published. ED. *B. S. R.*

BENGAL.

WE understand that extensive repairs and alterations, at an estimated cost of about three lakhs of rupees, are about to be effected on the Government House here; and we would observe that these improvements, if such they are to be cannot be commenced before they are much required. There has been a talk for years of furnishing the Government House in a manner becoming the residence of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, but as yet the whole institution is shabby in the extreme, and must surprise foreigners who may happen to visit the residence of the Governor General of England's greatest possession, this Empire. In Government House there is no exhibition of "barbaric pearl and gold," as emblematic of Oriental wealth and luxury; but, on the contrary, there is within its walls a great deal which would, in Europe, be sent to the Marine-store dealer, the petty Auctioneer, and the Pawn Office, never to be redeemed. A general sweep and renewal should be made.—*Hurkaru, June* 4.

MADRAS.

MILITARY ITEMS.—We understand that certain alterations are shortly to be made in the distribution of the troops in this Presidency, some of which are as follows: the movement of the Light Field Battery from Waltair to the Mount; the abandoned of Dowlaishweram by the Sappers, and their removal to Bangalore; the location of two Companies of British Infantry at Trichinopoly instead of a wing, the remainder of the Corps being stationed at Wellington; the removal of a Regiment of native Infantry from Bangalore to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force in the place of the 18th N. I., so as to have three native Regiments in Hyderabad,—and the location of the Local Battery of Artillery, Bombay Marine, and Pensioners at Fort St. George. This Battery was to have gone to Malliapooram in Malabar, but it has been determined that no Artillery is needed there. We are also informed that in case the transfer of the Straits to the Crown sets free two Native Regiments for service in India, Bangalore and Trichinopoly which under the proposed arrangements, will have but two Regts. of N. I., each will be supplied with a third Regiment.—*Times, June* 6.

SIND.

OUR PORT.—From the official report of the Master Attendant for the year 1863-64, we learn that constant changes are taking place on the bar, and in the entrance channels to the port; and, as far as the navigation of the latter is concerned, there has been on the whole some slight improvement in the past year. The east, or main channel, which had greatly silted up before, and to some extent deepened again during the last monsoon retains the depth it then regained ed, and there are now 18 inches more water through it than in May 1863. The west channel, which had deepened before, but silted up in the monsoon, has again deepened, but not to the same extent, one foot less water is found in it now than in May 1863. These changes leave the east channel with 2 feet less water; the west channel with one foot less than was the case before the Harbour works were commenced; the line of deep water two in the east channel is so circuitous, that all loaded ships must be taken in tow. Few loaded ships entered the port in the last monsoon without having to bump; but, with the exception of the steamer *Pioneer* which unfortunate vessel lost her rudder, no serious injury was sustained.—*Our Paper, June* 7.

COTTON PRESSES.—We are glad to find that another Cotton Press in connection with the Kurrachee Press Company, commenced work on the 30th ultimo. The Press House is situate on the McLeod Road, close to the office of Messrs. Fleming and Co., and is provided with machinery which will be worked by steam so soon as the proper gearing is obtained. At present two Presses only are at work, and these are calculated to turn out by hand labour about 100 bales per diem. The large amount of cotton now being sent direct to Liverpool and to French Ports, will, it is expected, give both the screw presses now in existence in Kurrachee, ample work for a long time to come, and it is believed that between *eight* and *nine thousand* bales will be pressed during this present month alone. The screw presses now in course of erection by two other Kurrachee firms, Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper and Co., and Messrs. Soojawoodeen Tyabjee and Co. will be available for next season's scrop. We learn that the machinery for these Presses is upon the latest and most approved principles, and that both combined will be able to compress with ease 1000 bales a day. We can only hope that sufficient cotton will be forthcoming next season to give all these Presses full employment, but this must necessarily depend mainly on the prices which will then rule in the market.—*Id.*

THE WEATHER.—The heat for the last week and more, has been intense, and almost unprecedented, and the oppressive state of the atmosphere imparts a kind of feeling akin to suffocation.—*Id.*

EGYPT.

A GRAND public dinner has lately been given at Constantinople to Mr. James R. Napier, eldest son of Mr. Robert Napier, the celebrated ship-builder and engineer of Glasgow. Owing to Mr. Napier's unexpected arrival, and short stay, the entertainment had to be rapidly improvised. The point of the demonstration, however, was, that the Engineers who formerly worked in Napier's establishments on the Clyde, now gave welcome to a rising member of the firm on the shores of the Bosphorus, which, in many respects, not a little resembles that noble Scottish river, where thriving industry and romantic picturesqueness are found side by side.—*Egyptian Times, June* 7.

The railway has fallen into the last stage of disorganisation as to its management, and ruin as to its state-and material. It is impossible to describe the confusion and want of system that prevail. One day at the station I found the platform from one end to the other covered with bajjas and their baggage. I asked one how long he had been on the platform: he said three days. Another answered that he had been taere 10 day's—10 days actually living on the platform of the station, under the roof. One Monday about 300 bajjis got into the waggons at Suez. The train was drawn out to allow the Alexandria arrival train to come in, and then shunted back into a middle line of rails, and forgotten till Thursday, the people being all this time in the train; and another train was actually five days in the same plight. People are sometimes 13 hours getting to Suez or Alexandria from Cairo. As to goods, they are stolen and pitched here and there, and no body can ever get any information about them. . . . Accidents are beginning to crop up, not to mention the number of unfortunate fellows who are run over without any body hearing of it. (Cairo letter.)—*Id.*

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Cairo states that H. H. the Viceroy has sent an Agent to Paris to procure an Opera company and a number of ballet-dancers!—*Id. May* 21.

THE following is from a correspondent at Suez: "Many thanks for your advocacy of the interests of the poor man. Having drawn the attention of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation to the fact that H. H. the Viceroy (in consideration of the enhanced rate of rent, servants wages, price of provisions &c.) had increased the salaries of Government employes one third, Mr. Bethune has has been able to induce the deputation of Directors here lately to make the following additions to our incomes:—

Mr. A. M. Bethune from	£1000	to	1500
Jellicoe	400		450
W. Lewis	260		425
J. Farrigan	250		300
G. Levick	200		250
G. Tonna	180		200
J. Coster	180		225
W. McQuarter	120		156
R. Rowley	475		600
James Grant	175		200

Captain Rowley's advance is exclusive of his good and long service pension of £100 per annum enjoyed since 1857.

These additions to the salaries are independent of the share of the five per cent. on the Viceroy's commissions shared in proportion to the salary of each employe.

The Arab servants on this occasion have had no advance on their pay. But it is understood that no interference would be allowed to prevent their pursuit after *bucksheehs*, that spectre which haunts you.

Since you were here, Suez has wonderfully improved. We have fine houses now, and the population has increased from 5000 to 16,000 persons. Provisions scarce and consequently dear. The place is free of sickness, and money and work, abundant. We have plenty of profitable employment for the idlers and scandalmongers who congregate you say in and about the Post Office of Alexandria".—*Id.*

CRAMMING.

(*From the Saturday Review.*)

THE natives of India are beginning now to feel the benefits or effects of the educational movement which was some time ago inaugurated on their behalf with so much energy. They have got real Universities, with real students, going on, and that is always something. And it so happens that a strange accident has wafted to the seat of the Universities of Bombay and Calcutta two Vice-Presidents who have in their day been men of great eminence at Oxford and Cambridge. The natives, if they had known the exact market value of Indian appointments, could scarcely have hoped that their Universities would be at the same time under the superintendence of scholars so distinguished, and so thoroughly versed in tuition and examination, as Sir Alexander Grant at Bombay and Mr. Maine at Calcutta. We are glad to find that both these gentlemen are willing to give their dusky pupils the benefit of advice and encouragement the sharp form of address on state occasions; and it is very much in keeping with traditions of English scholarship, and very good for the aspiring young natives, that the Vice-Presidents should tell their hearers a few truths, and entreat them not to believe that they are at all learned, or wise, or powerful. We all know that these improvements, if such they are to be cannot be commenced before they are much required. There has been a talk for years of furnishing the Government House in a manner becoming the residence of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, but as yet the whole institution is shabby in the extreme, and must surprise fore

purchase, vice Laprimandaye; Charles Stevens Ward, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Keogh.

73rd Foot.—Assistant-Surgeon Francis Henry Macfadin, from 11th Foot, to be Assist.-Surgeon, vice Robert Scott, who exchanges.

84th Foot.—Ensign George Edward Montagu to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Henry Shawe Jones, deceased.

91st Foot.—Ensign William Darling Cauldwell to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Robert Powell Jones, deceased; Ensign James Thomas Rogers to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice William Darling Cauldwell, whose promotion by purchase, on the 5th of April, 1864, has been cancelled; Ensign George Upperton, from 3rd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Rogers; Staff-Surgeon-Major John Summers, M. D., to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major Miah William Murphy, appointed to the Staff.

93rd Foot.—Lieutenant Ernest Wolseley De Lousada, from the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Richard Devereux Bingham, who exchanges.

4th West India Regiment.—Lieutenant John Atkinson has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Captain Richard Charles Henry Germon, 9th Foot, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Captain Charles Caldwell Grantham, 9th Foot, whose term of service in that capacity has expired.

STAFF.

Colonel Gloucester Gambier, C. B., to be Deputy-Adjutant of the Royal Artillery, vice Colonel Charles Bingham, deceased.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Major Miah William Murphy, from the 91st Foot, to be Staff Surgeon-Major, vice John Summers, M. D., appointed to 91st Foot.

BREVET.

Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain, William Forrestous Scott, 29th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major.

Assist.-Surgeon Thomas Lowe, Madras Medical Establishment, to be Surgeon.

The first Christian names of Lieut.-Colonel Baker, retired upon full-pay, Royal Artillery, with the honorary rank of Colonel, is "Wyndham," not "Windham," as stated in the "Gazette" of the 5th of April, 1864.

Memorandum.—Lieut.-Colonel Francis Beckford Ward, half-pay late Royal Artillery, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, under the conditions of the Horse Guards' Circular Memorandum of the 15th of February, 1861.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve the 91st Foot resuming the appellation of the 91st Argyllshire Highlanders, and being clothed and equipped as a non-kilted Highland Corps, as follows:—Tunic, as worn in all Highland regiments; trews, of the Campbell tartan; chaco but cloth, with diced band and black braid; forage cap, Kilmarnock, with diced band. The officers to wear plaids and claymores. The alteration of dress to take place from April 1, 1865. The white waistcoat with sleeves, issued to other Highland regiments, will not be worn by the 91st Foot.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A General Regimental Order has been promulgated by the Deputy-Adjutant-General, Colonel G. Gambier, dated May 4, wherein the following appointments, transfers, &c., are published, viz.:—

Captain and Brevet Colonel S. E. Gordon to be Instructor in Gunnery at Woolwich, vice Lieutenant-Colonel F. B. Ward, retired upon half-pay; Captain and Brevet Major R. Curtis to be Brigade-Major at the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, vice Gordon; Captain C. Hope Johnstone, 6th Brigade, to be Instructor in Gunnery at Shoeburyness, vice Curtis; Lieutenant A. R. Cruikshank to be Instructor in Gunnery to the 6th Brigade, vice Johnstone, dated April 1, 1864; Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Molesworth, 17th Brigade, to D. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery; Second-Captain J. E. Ruck-Keene to the Royal Horse Artillery, vice Whinyates, promoted; Lieutenant H. F. Phillpotts to the Royal Horse Artillery, vice Sandham, promoted, and to take effect from April 1, 1864; Lieutenant T. M. Hazlerigg to the Royal Horse Artillery, vice Sandham, promoted; Lieutenant Phillpotts to be Instructor in Practical Gunnery to 1st Brigade Horse Artillery; Lieutenant H. M. Borton to be Instructor of Gunnery to the 1st Division, Depot Brigade, at Sheerness, vice Phipps, promoted. The undermentioned officers are raised to increased pay, viz.:—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel C. L. D'Aguilar, C.B. B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, by augmentation, dated April 1, 1864; Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Franklin, C.B., 6th Brigade, vice Ward, retired on half-pay, dated March 19, 1864; Lieutenant A. C. Hawkins, 14th Brigade, vice Elliott, promoted, dated April 7, 1864; Lieutenant C. Bench, 7th Brigade, vice Phipps, promoted, dated April 7, 1864; Lieutenant J. M Saunders 3rd Brigade, vice Cavendish, promoted, dated April 13, 1864; Lieutenant A. C. Yeatman, 10th Brigade, vice Sandham, promoted, dated April 14, 1864. An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Lieutenant the Hon. L. R. Dillon, 4th Brigade, and Lieutenant F. Campbell, 6th Brigade. Lieutenant Dillon has been placed upon temporary half-pay for one year, on account of ill-health, from April 8, 1864. The following transfers have been ordered, viz.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Cadell, assistant Adjutant-General, Madras Presidency, from D Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, of the 17th Brigade; Captain G. Maister, from No. 4 Battery, 24th Brigade, to A Battery, 19th Brigade; Captain W. Dickson, from A Battery 19th Brigade to No. 4 Battery, 24th Brigade, Lieutenant J. M'Neill from No. 6 to No. 4 Battery, 17th Brigade; Lieutenant H. P. T. Maccarthy, from No. 4 to No. 6 Battery, 17th Brigade; Lieutenant A. J. Lavie, from G Battery, 23rd Brigade, to No. 6 Battery 17th Brigade; Lieutenant W. H. Hallett, from No. 6 Battery, 17th Brigade, to G Battery, 23rd Brigade; Lieutenant G. W. Turnbull, from the 4th to the Depot Brigade, for duty at Woolwich; Lieutenant-H. B. Kingscote, from No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, to B Battery, 4th Brigade; Lieutenant H. M. Borton, form No. 1 Battery, 7th Brigade, to the 1st division, Depot Brigade; Lieutenant J F Houston, from the 1st division, Depot Brigade, to A Battery, 9th Brigade. The following officers are passed as Lieutenant:—Lieutenant Gerard to No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, and to join at Gibraltar on the 29th of May; Lieutenant Williams, to No. 1 Battery, 7th Brigade, and to join at Gosport on the 29th of May; Lieutenant Crispin to No. 5 Battery, 5th Brigade, and to join at Plymouth on the 30th of May; Lieutenant Taylor is to join at Hilsea on the 15th of May, passed at Sheerness on the 1st of May, as stated in the General Regimental Order of the 13th April. Officers Commanding Royal Artillery at stations and in districts concerned will obtain the sanction of the general officer commanding to the following Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel E. B. Hamley, from the Staff College at Sandhurst, to Woolwich; Captain J. S. Stirling, from Aldershott to Dover; Captain E. T. Wilmot, Invalides, from Dublin to Portsmouth; Second-Captain Phipps, from Sheerness to Aldershott; Second-Captain Ruck-Keene, from Plymouth to Dublin; Second-Captain Cavendish, from Leith Fort to Plymouth; Second-Captain Sandham, from Woolwich to Gosport; Lieutenant Hazlerigg, from Canterbury to Woolwich; Lieutenant Philpotts, from Canterbury to Dublin; and Lieutenant F. G. Gyll, from Gibraltar to Canterbury.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
10	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee June 8.
12	Wellington	Ditchburn	London Feb. 9.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
11	Comorin (s)	Taunton	Kurrachee.
	Tilly (s)	Edwards	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per B. C. and R. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Tilly*, to Kurrachee.—Mr. Harrison and five natives.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship *Iracana*, E. B. Hatfield, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Ann*, A. Barker, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Bombay*, G. Sillars, bound to Liverpool.

The Ship *City of London*, for Havre, began to load on Saturday last.

FREIGHTS.

RATES of freight continue to decline; and every engagement entered into has been with more or less reluctance both by consignees and shippers, and there is such an excessive amount of tonnage in port that it is difficult to say how low rates will decline. Cotton for Liverpool has been engaged at £1-0-0 and many ships are lying in port idle; being unable to obtain any freight that will pay expenses. The high price demanded for ballast has deterred many disengaged vessels from going away seeking, while the strike amongst the coolies at Shoeburyness prevented many vessels fully engaged from filling up with cotton; and the exorbitant rates demanded for boat-hire has caused many shippers to stop pressing cotton altogether. The shipping season is almost at an end and the common complaint of every shipmaster who has loaded here this season is that the facilities for landing and shipping cargo, and the whole business connected with shipping at this port, is getting worse year by year; and unless merchants take the matter up and remedy the evils above complained of, it is to be feared the trade of the port will be injured. A landing and shipping company was formed nearly twelve months ago, and steam lighters with every facility for landing and shiping cargo was to have been available at the commencement of the present season; but the ordering out of the stock seems to have been placed in the hands of parties who seem at a loss to understand what is really wanted. We trust however another company will be started, and that we may before long have no more complaints about want of boats, for there is no doubt such a company properly managed would prove highly remunerative to the shareholders.

"*Per Liverpool.*"—The highest rate obtainable by going ships is £2-5-0 to £2-10-0. For vessels partly loaded £1-10-0 is obtainable, but for ships not cor umenced to load offers to accept £1-0-0 have not led to an increased business.

"*For London.*"—There is still nothing doing.

We quote current rates:—

Liverpool	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. p. ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.
London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.
Havre		
China	No Offers.	
Clyde		

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay Saturday, 11th June 1864.

London.

Winterthur—68 cases oliban, 153½ cwt., Essa Khakee; 282 cases coffee 591 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lb., Ritchie Stewart & Co.

Yarra—200 bags coffee 300 cwt., Khemjee Visram & Co.

Robert Small—500 bags rapeseed 750 cwt., W. Cassinath.

Liverpool.

Victoria Cross—104 bales cotton, 364 cwt., J. Ridings & Co; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Framjee Sands & Co.

Gloucestershire—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Vurthoman Premjee.

Belle Isle—69 bales cotton, 241½ cwt., Wallace & Co.

Arundel—1 bundle rapeseed, ½ cwt., Mooljee Jeevraz.

Ambrose—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Khutow Bhimjee.

King of Italy—500 bundles linseed, 250 cwt., Kessowjee Wagjee.

Owen Glendower—1,000 Packages galls, 500 cwt., Motoochund Dhurumsee and Co.

Etna—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Nanjee Jaitha.

Black Eagle—142 bales cotton, 497 cwt, Woomersey Cumma.

Wabeno—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Wallace & Co.

City of Amoy—375 bags linseed, 526½ cwt., Vulubdass Nursey.

Glendower—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt, R. J. Jeejeebhoy & Co.

Agincourt—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Bheemjee Jewraj; 160 bales cotton, 560 cwt., Nusserwanjee Jangeerjee Wadia.

Great Australia—50 bales cotton 175 cwt., Asarea Jeewuna.

Feronia—500 bags linseed, 750 cwt., Topan Anderjee.

Ann Buckle—52 bales wool, 156 cwt., Sacrutram Rayabhoy; 109 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Vussunjee Ludha.

Baselow—550 bags surseseed, 825 cwt., Kesowjee Wagjee.

Ambrose—3 cases sundries, Frangopolo Agelasto & Co.

Caroline—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Jeevraj Ramdass.

Advance—500 bales jute, 1339-1-4 lbs., Treecumjee Canjee.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee—40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Tezpall Gopjee.

Great Australia—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Rowjee Tezsee; 80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Heeranund Khooldass.

British Empire—1000 bags linseed, 1500 cwt., Mangesh Pandoorung.

Fanny Forsyth—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Asurveejee.

Lepanto—6 bales hemp, 21 cwt., Dyal Heerjee; 54 bales cotton, 189 cwt., Samjee Nurronjee; 20 bales cotton, 70 cwt., Pragjee Lukmeedass; 7 bales cotton, 24½ cwt., Dyall Veerjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Ladha Khakee; 170 bales cotton, 595 cwt., Sewjee Mooljee.

Hongkong.

Steamer *John Bright*—2 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Sheeram Dowlutram; 10 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Sittaram Nundlall; 2 canisters cow bazour, 58 lbs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee; 11 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Munjee & Co.; 75 chests M. opium, 137 lbs. each, B. & A. Hormusjee; 2 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Dustor & Co.; 28 chests M. opium, 150 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Kessonjee & Co.; 63 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons & Co.; 12 bundles elephant teeth, 9 cwt., Ebrahim Noordin & Co.; 4 chests M. opium 140 lbs. each, Hajeebhoy Dawood & Co.; 137 pieces elephant teeth, 1 cwt. 2 qurs. 18 lbs., Dwarkadass Vusunjee & Co.; 12 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajeebhoy Dawood & Co.; 11½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Visram.

Steamer *Carnatic*—6 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each B. F. Cama sons & Co.; 100 chests M. opium 139 lbs each, Rattonjee Eduljee; 13 chests M. opium 140 lbs each, Cursetjee Eleazar; 21 chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, Fazul Mahomed Essa & Co.; 11 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Roognath Jugnath; 20 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaze Munjee & Co.; 10 chests M. opium, 149 lbs. each, Gooljee Sunghanee; 18 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Mamed Rahim Dossabhoy; 2 chests M opium 140 lbs. each, Sewlall Motecelall; 15 chests M. opium 140 lbs. each, Fazulbhoy Goolam Hosain & Co.; 25 chests M. opium 140 lbs. each Fazulbhoy Golamhosain & Co.; 16 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nansey & Co.; 84 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy & Co.

Shanghai.

Steamer *John Bright*—16 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Gumeshdass Crustnajee; 32 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 54 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Cullandass Jaithia; 11 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Hocumchund.

Steamer *Carnatic*—35 chests M. opium. 140 lbs. each, B. Eduljee; 1 chest M. opium, 150 lbs., Curimbhoy Ebram; 1 case silver watches, 48 Nos. Rossclet & Co.; 3 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Toolseedass Sacurdass; 10 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewlall Motecelall.

Penang.

Steamer *Carnatic*—1 case Rupees, Forbes & Co.

Havre.

City of London—400 bags coffee, 500 cwt., Goddam & Co.

St. Thomas.

Sultana—410 bales wool, 1332½ cwt., Lyon Brothers & Co.

New York.

Martaban—4 bars sundries Stearn, Hobart & Co.; 38 bales wool, 116 cwt., 1 qr. 14 lbs., Jacob Sasoo & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	225.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	310 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	277 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150		86 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100		47 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	189 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	169 pr. ct. pm (incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	238 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank	120		21½ pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	210 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	165 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175		94 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. (nominal.
Bombay Presidency Bank			15 per ct.
East India Bank			10 per ct.
India Peninsula			
London & China Bank			30
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation			20
Imperial Association of India			45
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 14,500 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,999	359 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 78,000 pr. share.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000		
2 Free Press Co's Shares	1,500		
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 37,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,400		Rs. 3,000 pm.
Framjee Coyajee Parsee Press Co.	1,500		Rs. 3,000 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)			
Alexandra Press Co. Limited (Madras)	1,200		Rs. 400 prem.
Mercantile Press Co. Limited			
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			(nominal.
Consolidated Stock	318-3-0		pr. ct. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100		Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850		Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs.	p. share Rs. 300 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,200		Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000		Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 450 prem.
East India Press Co.	200		Rs. 350 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	900		Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150		Rs. 65 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600		Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500		Rs. 6,000 pm.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	1,000		100 prem.
Princess of Wales Ship Company	750		Rs. 325 pm.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000		Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000		Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	250		
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250		8 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Co.	250		nominal
Eas. India Cotton Agency	50		5 pr. ct. no m.
Khandeish Farming Company	50		Par.
	50		5 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		98
Loan 1835-36		98
Loan 1842-43		
Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		107
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		115½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	"	10
Spanish Dollars	"	210
Carolus	"	209
Mexican Dollars	"	230
German Crowns	"	214½
Five-Franc Pieces	"	223
Bar Silver	"	105-8
Gold Leaf	"	10-6

PRICES CURRENT (10th June 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 600 to 610
New Dholleras, (ready.)	" 610 to 615
New Bhowngugur, (ready.)	" 610 to 615
New Oomravutlee	" 575 to 595
New Dharwar Sawgined	" 655 to 660
New Barsee and Nuggur	" 560 to 570
New Verawul	" 540 to 545
New Khandeish	" 540 to 545
New Poratchee	" 530 to 540
New Comptah	" 605 to 610
New Mangalore	" 540 to 545
New Hinghungaut	" 660
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,430 to 1440.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs. 6-6 to 6-8 per cwt	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 6-6 to 6-8
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 32 to 34.
Niger	" 27 to 28 Nominal.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
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The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
Three " "	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Two " "	2s. 0¼d.	do.
One " "	2s. 0d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

do.	9	do.	do.	do.
do.	6	do.	do.	do.
do.	4	do.	do.	do.
do.	3	do.	do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling with the latter, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 2nd June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT NO. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LUKE MASCKER, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	do.
1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts		2 per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain	...	3 "
" 6 "	...	4 "
" 12 "	...	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 10th June 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	"
" 1 Ceylon do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" On demand	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.		
On Ireland do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.. 1s. 11¾d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " 6 " 5 "
" " 3 " 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, ithout charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 9th June 1864. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.

Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0d. do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s. 0d. do.
On demand		do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

Government or other Securities and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd June 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(RS. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.	
" 4	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" 3	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
" 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" On Demand		1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes		1s. 11¾d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account to or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On receiving Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London